Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1871. NUMBER 109.

NOV 24 1871 LIBRARY

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NEBRASKA.

The Weather—Terrible Storm—Change of Department Commanders—General Augur—General Ord—Emigration—Opening New Farms—The Bridge Across the Missouri—Prairie Fires—Destruction of Life.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20.

It has been a considerable length of time since anything has been written in your paper respecting this section of the Union, or of the people who dwell on the plains west of the dark rolling Missouri. Here peace smiles upon the land, and plenty opens her generous hand to all who are worthy of her gifts. For the past week we have had wretched weather, and driving sleet and blinding snows have swept in mad swirls over the plains and river bluffs. To-day every blade of grass, and every twig upon the trees, are covered with a coating of ice, which makes them glitter and glint like a broad sea of diamonds and topazes. The telegraph wires have been blown down, or have fallen from the accumulated masses of ice upon them; and several of the railroad trains have been codsiderably delayed. In fact, the past week has been stormy indeed,—one of the worst weeks ever experienced in the history of Nebraska. This morning, however, all is bright and green, under the influence of a clear sunlight.

The Department of the Platte was temporarily broken up a few days since, and the Commanding General, Brigadier General C. C. Augur, was ordered to proceed to Texas and take command of that department, relieving Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, who will come here and take command of his regiment, the Third United States Cavalry, which will be sent to this department from Arizona. General Augur has been here for the past five years, and has made for himself hosts of friends, and it is safe to say that he has the respect of all classes of the people, and of both political parties. In his order relinquishing the command, he says he "cannot relinquish a command which he has exercised so agreeably to himself for the past five years, without expressing his thorough appreciation of the conduct and efficiency of his staff, and of the troops within his department during that time. In winter or summer they have ever been ready and eager for whatever duty was required of them, and on all occasions have performed it thoroughly and satisfactorily. He leaves them with regret, and will always hold them in affectionate remembrance."

The kindest feeling exists between General Augur and the troops of his late command, and they all consider him the embodiment of a kind-hearted and just commander, a true gentleman, and a finished soldier.

Through the exertions of the Congressional delegation from this State, the Military Department so lately broken up has been re-established, and Brigadier General Edward O. C. Ord, now in California, has been designated as the new commander. He is expected here soon. General Ord is a thorough soldier, and, during the late rebellion, made for himself an enviable reputation. He has been in the army since 1839. It is a remarkable fact that, during the Mexican war, a company of artillery and an engineer officer were sent to California on board the United States sloop-of-war Warren, and, out of the four Lieutenants sent, three of them, namely, Sherman, Halleck, and Ord, are all Generals in our army. They were among the first to reach the far-off shores of that new country, the conquest of which has played so remarkable a part in the history of our country. Before the late war, General Ord, then a Captain in the Third Regiment of Artillery, was distinguished in several severe conflicts with the Indians near Rogue River, Oregon, in 1856, and in those north of Snake River, Washington Territory, in September, 1858. His administration of military affairs while in command of the Department of California has been satisfactory, and he leaves the Pacific coast carrying with him the best wishes of the people with whom he has been identified for so many years past.

The immigration to this State during the year 1871 has been considerable in point of numbers, and satisfactory in the character of the immigrants. They are generally of the better class, and are said to number in the neighborhood of 30,000. This is most flattering for our new State, and shows that, ere long, we will be able to hold our heads up while in company with the mighty sisterhood of States of the Northwest, who are doing more for the welfare of the nation than all of the Presidents, Generals, and politicians have ever done or can do till "the last limit of recorded time." What a splendid galaxy they form, and how grandly they march along, "keeping step to the music of the Union." The immense tracts of country west of this place, known as "the Plains," are to be dotted over with fine farms and smiling villages, and where the buffaloes once had free range for thousands of miles, civilized men and domestic cattle now make their homes. Every year the wave of immigration sweeps farther westward toward the Black Hills, the outlying sentinels of the Rocky Mountains. Every year the wild Indians find their hunting-grounds becoming more circumscribed, and the hated pale-faces trenching more and more upon the grave-yards and burial-places of their ancestors. The completion of the railway across the continent has opened up a new world, and people are swarming in it to found new homes and build up new altars. There is no State in the Union which offers finer inducements to agricultural settlers than does the new and vigorous State of Nebraska, the youngest and fairest of the daughters of America.

The bridge across the Missouri River, between Omaha and Council Bluffs, is progressing most satisfactorily, and will be a fine piece of work when completed. Already it presents a most imposing appearance, and is creditable to all who were instrumental in its inception and execution. As the whole West advances, Omaha advances; and, if liberal advertising, enterprising citizens, and generous donations can do any good toward helping a place forward, certainly this city must be so helped forward. If the young cities of the Great West cannot sing their own peans, as did the Greeks of old, I pray you who can!

Your dreadful misfortune gave us a terrible shock here, and we all stood appalled at the frightful calamity. It seemed as if the bright sun had been blotted out, and the Queen City, which we all felt as in some degree our own, had been swept away forever. There is no man—I mean true American—but feels the result of that great loss; and no event since the massacre of Scio has sent so dread a shock through the heart of Christendom.

There has been the usual number of murders, violent deaths, suicides, and so forth, in this section; but, believing such things are not of the most palatable kind of news for a majority of your readers, the record of them is not given here. It seems now as if winter had "set in" in earnest, and no more delightful weather will be seen until next spring. The autumn here was perfection, and, had it not been for the news of the numerous fires all over the Northwest, would have been enjoyed by all of us; but each clear day, with all its dryness, warmth, and beauty, we knew was but a prolongation of the horrid prairie-fires, which ate up the very life-blood of our country; no rains came; all was as dry and sere as the leaves of autumn; and, day by day, the sad record of destruction by the fire-fiend continued. God grant we may never be obliged to pass another such an autumn! The season of the "fall of the leaf" in America has always been considered the most beautiful of the year, and so it is ordinarily; but such a scene as we got upon us this fall will last a life-time. Heretofore, if a man lost his life in a prairie-fire, it was a nine days' wonder; but this year those who have so lost their lives may be numbered by the hundreds and hundreds.

A. G. B.

The California Pacific Railroads.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 9.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are now operating fourteen hundred miles of railroad, and are rapidly extending their lines in various directions. The San Joaquin Valley branch, for which a subsidy was asked at the last session of the Legislature, is being extended southerly from Lathrop to Bear Creek, a point distant only ninety miles from Visalia, Tulare County. When completed to Bear Creek, all the travel for points in the San Joaquin Valley as far as Visalia, will, instead of going by rail to Gilroy, and thence over the mountains 140 miles to Visalia, take the railroad to Bear Creek, whence the road is level over the plains. Freight and travel to the Kern County mines will, instead of going by the way of Los Angeles, also follow the San Joaquin Valley Road. The company are actively advancing, and the cars will soon be running to Bear Creek.

Work on the Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific is being vigorously prosecuted, and in a few days the people of Red Bluff will be in direct railroad communication with San Francisco.

The same company are building a road starting at a point two miles from Bantas, on the Western Pacific—where they have secured 480 acres of land for a town site—to Antioch, or tidewater on the San Joaquin River. This is a section of the line that is to run from Oakland to Antioch along the bay shore. The Southern Pacific Road, owned by the same company, from San Francisco to San Jose, is being improved. The old chair-joint rails are being replaced by the more substantial fish-joint rails, and heavy ties are being laid to prevent the unpleasant jar incident to railroad travel.

The Southern Pacific is being rapidly extended under the Central management southerly from Gilroy. A branch road has been run from Gilroy to Watsonville, in Santa Cruz County. Watsonville is located at the southern end of Santa Cruz County, and the people of the town of Santa Cruz, twenty miles north, are now anxious to be connected with San Francisco by rail via Watsonville. The Board of Supervisors, acting under the provisions of the five per cent law, have submitted to the legal voters of the county a proposition to issue $100,000 in county bonds in aid of a railroad between these two points. It is probable that the proposition will be carried. The cost of such a road would be about $500,000, or $25,000 per mile. The distance from San Francisco to Santa Cruz would be by rail one hundred and twenty miles, placing Santa Cruz within easy communication with the metropolis.

THE "AMERICAN SYSTEM."

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., Ill., Nov. 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

"Seldom has there been a season so abounding in fruit of every variety. Our markets are literally choked with the superabundance. Grapes have been especially fine and sweet this year, and numerous varieties are yet plenty. Luscious pears are seen on fruit-stands at almost every street corner. Apples—golden, green, and rosy ones—make attractive contrasts, and the display of this fruit is large." We copy the above from one of the most widely-circulated journals in the country.

Is there anything wrong, you will very naturally ask, in the market being supplied with such a bountiful profusion of luscious fruit? Yes, it is all very wrong. Why? For the simple reason that it does not put money in the pockets of the fruit-growers, as it should. "Tons of luscious grapes, in our State during the present fall, have been sold for three cents a pound; and good native wine can to-day be bought for fifty cents a gallon," so writes "B. F. J.," correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*. As far as we are concerned, we have rejoiced that our people have been able to enjoy the luxury of plenty of ripe fruit. It makes us certainly a healthier, and, consequently, a happier people. But something must be done to put a stop to the production of such vast quantities of fruit; for we are told that "the fruit-growers in our own State are losing money," and, consequently, it is all wrong.

Mr. Greeley has a sovereign balm for all ills, and especially the one of which we write, "*Stimulate it!*" The philosopher even looks upon the destruction of Chicago by fire in the same light that our great syndicator, Jay Cooke, contemplates the national debt,—as a "national blessing." Read his own words: "But, thanks to the wise policy of protection, which has built up American industries, it will stimulate our own manufactures, set our own mills running faster, and give employment to thousands of idle workmen." It must be the fault of our early education, but we have never yet been able to see wherein consists the sinfulness of sending abroad for our supplies when we can buy them cheaper than we can at home.

We tried stimulating wool, and what was the effect? It killed 4,000,000 sheep in 1868-'69 (*vide* the Hon. Horace Capron's report). We stimulated the manufacture of woollen goods to such an extent that the business has been nearly ruined, and millions of dollars of costly machinery have been standing idle for years. One of the largest manufacturers of our own State said to the writer, this summer, "I don't care what duty you put upon woollen goods, the English can undersell us;" and he gave the reasons: "It is useless for us to attempt to compete with British gold at 4 per cent per annum and free wool, and I am obliged to pay 10 per cent for all the money I use, and from 75 to 100 per cent duty upon all my foreign wool." We stimulated leather, and lost our entire export trade to the markets of Canada, Mexico, the West Indies, and South America, which we had enjoyed for more than a century. The government receives a revenue from all articles used in that branch of business of only $3,500,000, while it imposes a tax of $18,000,000. Now, over 400 firms engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing are heartily sick of the stimulus.

We tried stimulating ship-building. That certainly was the grandest mistake as a nation we have ever made. Previous to 1860, American commerce was our pride and boast. Our sails whitened every sea, and we should have soon ranked as the first maritime power of the world. But the stimulus was too strong. Under its baneful effect we have been going steadily down, at the average rate of 500,000 tons per annum; and to-day two-thirds of our commerce is paid to foreign ship-owners. The 150 steamers which ferry the Atlantic return a profit to their owners of $12,000,000 annually, and not one carries the American flag. It requires an average of 90 per cent tax upon copper, rope, sail-duck, &c., to enable us to stimulate ship-building. Is it any wonder that our shipyards are idle and empty, and that foreigners have taken the business from us. Secretary Boutwell, in his Boston speech of October 29, said "that some one had suggested that, if the duties were removed from those articles which enter into the building of ships, we would be benefited;" but he also added, "the government cannot afford to do that." We should think not! Another fact [illegible] here to chronicle, in regard to ship-building: It is estimated that the total tonnage of iron vessels built this year in Great Britain will reach 5,000,000, besides iron-clads and unarmed ships building for the British navy.

But enough has been said, we think, most conclusively to sustain our position in regard to the "vice" of stimulant. And, in conclusion, we quote, from that admirable, and clear, and convincing writer, Bastiat: "There the question, the eternal question, is not whether protection [stimulant] favors this or that special branch of industry, but whether, all things considered, restriction is, in its nature, more profitable than *freedom*." If that is true; if *restriction* aids each special industry only through a greater injury to the general prosperity, let us understand, then that the price itself, considering that alone, expresses a relation between each special industry, and the general industry between the supply and the demand; and that, reasoning from these premises, this remunerative price (the object of *stimulus*) is more hindered than favored by it.

PLOWHOLDER.

More Indiana Ku-Klux—An Attempt to Lynch Cheek.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 20.

An attempt was made about half-past 12 o'clock Saturday night, to Lynch McDonald Cheek, murderer of his father-in-law, Thomas Harrison, now confined in the Franklin County Jail, at Brookville, Ind., awaiting a second trial.

At the hour named, seventy-five or one hundred armed men, disguised, and supposed to be from Aurora and vicinity, made an attack upon the jail, battering down the doors and rushing *en masse* to Cheek's cell. The prisoner, alarmed by the tumult, was on his guard, and defended himself with the desperation natural to a man whose escape from immediate death at the hands of a mob seemed hopeless. He knocked down the first man—said to be named Snyder—who entered his cell, and took from the man a revolver. With this he kept the rest of the attacking party at bay until a citizen passing along the street discovered what was going on, and sounded the fire alarm. Sheriff Seal and a multitude of startled citizens were speedily gathered at the jail, and the discomfited lynchers fled.

The affair causes great excitement at Brookville, where most of the party are known, notwithstanding their disguise. Among others, it is said, one man named Huffman, was present, and received an injury to his hand, in the melee. Doubtless the mob was composed of well-known citizens of Dearborn County, and it is equally probable that Cheek's friends, who are influential, will leave no stone unturned to ferret out and punish the self-appointed executioners. Cheek was tried at Brookville last May and sentenced to be hanged on the 1st of September, but his attorneys took an appeal, and recently the Supreme Court of Indiana granted him a new trial on account of incompetent evidence having been admitted. Much dissatisfaction was expressed in the neighborhood of the murder when this became known, and the lawless proceeding of Saturday night grew out of a fear that the prisoner would eventually escape legal punishment. A mob of several hundred men tried to take him from jail and hang him at Lawrenceburg soon after he was first captured, but they were repulsed by Sheriff Dorman and some well-disposed citizens.

Chicago Rediviva.

From Punch.

Chicago's been burnt down in timber to-day,
Chicago 'll be built up in marble to-morrow;
Chicago has capital losses to pay,
Or Chicago has credit her losses to borrow.

No fabulous Phœnix with flames circled thick,
Give us henceforth, as swift resurrection's *image*:
In its stead paint upheralds, an Illinois Chick,
With the legend in gold letters tacked to it—"*Ago*."

For this Illinois Chick from her circlet of flame,
Looks calmly and coolly, victorious o'er ruin,
And this word has a right to, in more than in name,
For *Ago's* "I do," and Chicago is *doing*.

The Lucifer Match.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The invention of our present lucifer match was great because it was so small, and it now turns out that the production of this most useful, but at the same time most dangerous, firework was due to a happy thought which flashed through the brain of Mr. Isaac Holden, who so terms the idea in his evidence before the Patent Committee. Mr. Holden had to rise at 4 in the morning to pursue his studies in chemistry, and experienced the gravest inconvenience from his tedious efforts to obtain a light from flint and steel. He was giving lectures at this time to a very large academy. He goes on to say: "Of course I knew, as other chemists did, the explosive material that was necessary in order to produce instantaneous light; but it was very difficult to obtain a light on wood by that explosive material, and the idea occurred to me to put under the explosive mixture sulphur. I did that, and published it in my next lecture, and showed it. There was a young man in the room whose father was a chemist in London, and he immediately wrote to his father about it, and shortly afterwards lucifer matches were issued to the world."

THE CATACAZY QUARREL.

Interesting Russian Semi-Official Statement of the Action of our Government in Regard to M. Catacazy—The Reasons Preventing His Recall.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, a semi-official journal, republishes from the St. Petersburg *Voix* the following statement of the disagreements between our State Department and M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister at Washington. The statement possesses much importance, as it is the first Russian version of the diplomatic quarrel, and from the incidental reference it contains to the Grand Duke's visit. The nature of the "American article," referred to below, is given incidentally; but it may be necessary to observe that it was a Washington despatch based on information from the State Department, giving particulars of the action of that department in regard to M. Catacazy.

The American journals continue to discuss at the same time the cordial, sympathetic, and even enthusiastic reception preparing for His Imperial Highness Mgr. the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch, and the disfavor the Russian Minister had fallen into with the President, and above all, with the Secretary of State—disfavor which will be carried to the extent of a formal demand for M. Catacazy's recall. We have inserted in our No. 287 an American article, which has been copied *verbatim* by most American journals, and gives a version of this disagreeable incident, evidently from a more or less official source. Its tone is more constrained than the ordinary language of American journals, and its simultaneous republication by the greater part of the American press gives it, evidently, an official character. This article has not escaped the attention of our readers; and, in order to give it the meaning its author intended, we shall add some information which we have collected, and which, in our opinion, has an incontestable value.

The facts and dates we give are exact enough, but there are therein certain degrees of form and conclusions which it appears difficult to us to admit. We have had occasion to learn that the first step taken by the American Minister at St. Petersburg were as far back as the middle of July. It being intended that the Grand Duke Alexis would leave early in August, there would not be then time to replace M. Catacazy, as it was inadmissable that the Russian imperial legation should be vacant at a moment when the son of His Majesty the Emperor would be the guest of the government and the American nation. Besides, the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs found before him only vague allegations, without precise facts or positive proofs in regard to that, in which, nominally our representative had failed in his duty. The statements seemed to be of such nature as could be rendered clear by amicable explanations between the two governments. Therefore, the manager of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs deferred submitting the question to the Emperor, in order not to give it a premature importance, hoping all the while that the incident would be settled by common accord at an opportune time.

According to the information we possess, the Federal Government insisted, it is true, on its demand, but in the interval, and notably between the 15th and 20th of August, M. Catacazy had been admitted to an audience with General Grant, and was received in a manner which only the representative of a friendly State could expect. There was then no reason to doubt that this affair, entirely personal, would be solved in a manner conformable to the amicable relations existing between the two countries.

We know, in fact, that M. de Westmann, after having submitted the question to the Emperor, repeated to the American Minister his objections in regard to the want of sufficient time to carry out the wish manifested by the Federal Government, and on the opportuneness of adjourning the incident until after the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. We know also, that the Washington Cabinet, acknowledging completely the value of those observations, has suspended explanations on the subject, reserving the right to resume them when the imperial guest they were preparing to receive should have left America. Finally, according to our information, there was no eventuality in question of the sending of passports to M. Catacazy, if he was not recalled at a certain time, nor of warnings which may have been given him on the part of the President. Our accounts are confirmed in the most positive manner by an article in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, which we publish under the head of foreign news. On our part, we believe we are authorized to make the following reflections:

It sometimes happens that a government desires and asks the recall of a foreign representative accredited to it. According to diplomatic usages this may [illegible] A foreign representative may be personally obnoxious and disagreeable to the chief of the State to which he is accredited, or even he may by his conduct give reason for asking his recall by the government. In the first case it is usual to intimate confidentially, in a courteous way, and, with proper management, the desire for a change of persons, which is never refused. It is evident that governments accredit diplomatic representatives with the view of cultivating reciprocal good relations. This object would not be attained if the Minister charged with a mission did not possess the necessary personal qualifications. Every ruler is consequently desirous to have accredited to him a representative personally agreeable to him, and no government would think of imposing, in the character of representative, a person who would be unable to secure that ruler's confidence and good-will. It cannot be supposed that such would at all be the case between two countries and two governments which, like Russia and the United States, are bound by sympathetic interests, and by national sentiments which manifest themselves under all circumstances, and of which, at this moment, they are mutually giving agreeable proofs.

But it may also happen that a recall may be asked in consequence of grievances arising from the official conduct of a foreign Minister. In such case it is usual to state precisely the grievance and the facts on which it is based; because either the Minister may have acted under orders from his government, in which case it is from it and not from him that explanation should be asked; or it may be that he acted contrary to his instructions, in which case an accusation of so grave a nature would be brought against a public officer that no government would bring it without serious motives and ample proof. These are elementary truths. Nevertheless, in the American article referred to, one cannot see clearly on what it is based.

Official and social matters are confounded. On one side it speaks of the "official and personal" conduct of M. Catacazy, who had "diminished the usefulness of his presence for his own government" (a usefulness of which his own government is the best judge), and on the other hand it speaks of "official and social relations" which had become "very unpleasant" with him. But no positive fact or proof whatever is given in support of these assertions. We have very positive impressions that these facts and proofs have been asked for, and that, up to the present, the United States Minister at St. Petersburg has not produced them. There is here evidently a misunderstanding which it is desirable to see cleared up, and which certainly will be, considering the friendly dispositions which mutually animate both governments.

But apart from the question of convenience, a complication resulted from this affair occurring at the same time as the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. The Emperor's representative at Washington had been instructed to make arrangements for the arrival and sojourn of His Imperial Highness, and it would naturally devolve on him to accompany the Grand Duke in his excursions, and furnish him with useful information regarding men and things in a friendly country which the Grand Duke visits for the first time. However desirable a change may have been in view of personal relations not corresponding with the mutual sentiments of the two governments, the moment was not favorable to treat this question, since, on the one hand, there was not sufficient time, and, on the other, the absence of an official representative accredited to and conversant with the country would have been prejudicial to the sojourn of the Grand Duke. This the Federal Government appears to have understood, as the matter has been momentarily suspended. But we should not accept passively the assertions which the American statement referred to contains. They are not in accord with diplomatic usages or proprieties, nor with the good and reciprocal relations of the two governments. The Federal Government has never needed to send M. Catacazy his passports, and it should not be supposed that it contemplates doing so.

M. Catacazy is, no doubt, himself very desirous to end promptly a mission which must be very painful to him; and the Imperial Cabinet has no motive to prolong it beyond the limits of the time essentially necessary. Until then he will only be "tolerated" says the article in question, but we are convinced that, as the Russian representative, he will receive the regard due to the position with which he is invested, and to the government of which he is the official organ. The Federal Government has too strong a sentiment of its own dignity to dispense with diplomatic proprieties, which it would claim to have strictly observed in its own regard. However painful this incident may be, it reduces itself, as may be seen, to a question purely personal. It does not affect the interests of the two countries or their mutual sentiments. The voyage which the Grand Duke undertakes at this moment, on the invitation of the Federal Government and the hearty reception preparing for him in America, are conspicuous testimonials of the cordial relations of the two governments. At all times the question which the American article deals with is one of those which ought to be treated with propriety and reserve, and without either personal passion or prejudice. We regret that the American press does not always conform to this principle. Involuntarily, no doubt, it treats matters with an indiscretion and often with a violence which are not admissible in diplomatic concerns, and which, by delivering questions popular malignity, may give them an irritating character. But, fortunately, the decision remains in the calmer hands of the governments, and we do not doubt for a moment that the matter will be settled in a satisfactory manner by amicable understanding.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

How the Bankrupt Savings Banks Stand—Their Condition, Assets, Resources, and Debts.

From the New York World, Nov. 21.

The unexpected suspension of no less than three savings banks, and, in consequence, the anticipation that other banks are in a similarly bankrupt condition, formed the great topic of talk through the city yesterday. Thousands of persons asked themselves how could it be possible that the Guardian Savings Bank, with Mr. William M. Tweed as President; the Bowling Green Savings Bank, with Police Commissioner Henry Smith as President; or the National Savings Institution, with J. McB. Davidson as President, and having as officers Henry Smith, Richard M. Tweed, Charles H. Hall, George W. Butt, Walter Roche, and Reeves E. Selmes, would fail. But in opposition to these there were as many who declared that for that very reason the banks necessarily failed.

The first and most curious failure is that of the Bowling Green Savings Bank. The depositors in the bank are nearly all poor workingmen and 'longshoremen in the First Ward. Mr. Smith is the President, and Judge Hogan and Mr. Walter Roche Vice Presidents. The liabilities of the bank are over $500,000. The official report of the institution, made last January to Superintendent Howell, represents its assets at $643,911, and liabilities at precisely the same amount—a rather odd circumstance. The bank has loaned $86,572.86 on life insurance company's stock, bonds of private corporations, and "other securities," and $46,416.20 on "personal securities." The cause of the suspension is said to be the loss of $250,000 on a purchase of the bonds of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which is not worth 30 cents on the thousand dollars. To-day will tell whether there is the slightest probability of the poor depositors being paid their money. Mr. Walter Roche has given the bank a mortgage for $40,000 on his private residence to be disposed of for the benefit of the bank.

The petty politicians of the Seventh, Sixth, Fourteenth and Fourth Wards are howling with indignation. Nearly all of them have deposited their savings after each election in the Guardian Savings Bank, corner of Worth and Chatham streets, over the affairs of which, at the instance of Mr. P. Gill, Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan was appointed Receiver. The charter of the institution was obtained during the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1867-68. The officers of the bank are William M. Tweed, President; William L. Ely, Secretary; William H. Doughty, Treasurer; Walter Roche, Owen W. Brennan, Charles E. Wilbour, James H. Ingersoll, G. Putnam and T. Brennan, Directors. It is claimed that the bank is solvent, and has enough assets to meet its liabilities, but that the deposits have been put out on bond and mortgage to a great extent, and will require some time to be worked back without loss on the investments. The Receiver of the bank, Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan, has had a force of accountants at work on the books of the bank, and most likely will to-day lay before Judge Barnard a clear proof-balance sheet, showing that the bank is solvent, and will be able, before the expiration of the sixty days allowed it by law, to discharge all its liabilities. In this respect the report of the bank, made last January to the Superintendent of Banks, Hon. D. C. Howell, is interesting. This report—the latest one of the Guardian Savings Bank—gave the financial state of the institution, as follows:

RESOURCES.		
Bonds and mortgages		$[illegible]
Amount loaned on public stocks		[illegible]
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		14,[illegible]
Cash on hand not deposited in bank		[illegible]
Total		$261,196.06
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due to depositors:		
Principal	$250,105.20	
Interest credited for January 1, 1871	5,430.87	$255,536.07

Mr. Walter Roche handed Mr. Quinlan on Saturday, values amounting to $300,000 on unincumbered real estate, to be liquidated for the benefit of the bank. This, it is said, will undoubtedly make the bank solvent.

The National Savings Institution, corner of Houston street and Broadway, suspended on Saturday. This institution has been but recently established, and, with a very few exceptions, its officers are also officers of Tammany Hall. John McB. Davidson is President; Henry Smith and John T. Barnard, Vice Presidents; John E. Green, Treasurer, and Joseph B. Frigh, Secretary. The Trustees are John McB. Davidson, Henry Smith, John T. Barnard, Richard M. Tweed, Charles H. Hall, George H. Mitchell, George W. Butt, Reeves E. Selmes, Cummings H. Tucker, Joseph B. Young, Walter Roche, John M. Costa, James H. Coleman, John Slosson, Francis Higgins, William R. Stewart, Alexander Shaler.

On Saturday Mr. Charles A. Hoff, a depositer in the institution to the amount of $854, applied for his money. The cashier said he had not the money to give him. Mr. Hoff then, through his attorneys, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley, applied to His Honor, Judge Barnard, for the appointment of a Receiver. The petition of the plaintiff was granted, and Mr. Edward Schell appointed Receiver. Mr. Schell is a well-known citizen, connected with the Manhattan Banking Institution, corner of Bleecker street and Broadway. His brother, Mr. Richard Schell, became his bondsman to the amount of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his trust.

This morning Mr. Schell will take possession of all the assets of the concern, and proceed at once to ascertain its status with the hope of satisfying in full all the obligations of the institution, as its liabilities are small. Mr. Walter Roche, one of the directors, furnished aid to the amount of $17,000 in cash from his own private means, in order to secure the depositors from any serious inconvenience, on Saturday, but unfortunately he was not notified in time of the true condition of affairs, and his money was not received until after the doors were closed. This amount, it is believed will insure to the depositors the full liquidation of their claims.

Cave in McDonald County, Mo.

From the Neosho (Mo.) Journal.

It has long been known imperfectly that there was an immense cave in the southeast corner of McDonald County, of which the reports were marvellous and the accurate knowledge little, but it was certain that the end had never been reached. A further exploration was made a few days since which enables us to give a further description of this wonder. The entrance to the cave is in the side of a ravine, a short distance from Little Sugar Creek, and close to the Arkansas State line. The entrance is large and unobstructed, the opening in the rock being some thirty feet wide and seven high. After passing through a hall some 200 feet in length, the visitor reached a large rock about eighty feet in length and about forty feet in height, in the form of a horse-shoe, from which passages lead in every direction. The largest of these leads to an abrupt rise which is ascended by a sort of natural steps, conducting to another passage, which ends in a room perfectly alive with bats. Thousands of these are suspended by the feet to the roof and sides, and awakened by the glare of the torches, dash heavily about in the wildest confusion, with querulous cries. Beyond this, some quarter of a mile farther, is an immense room, filled with the most beautiful and fantastic stalactites of a snowy white, save where they have been dimmed by the smoke of torches. These stalactites are in every grotesque form of birds, beasts, trees, monsters, and chimeras dire, and has been called "Barnum's Museum." Just before arriving at this room there is a stream of clear water, about six feet wide, running straight across the passage. In the room is a circular hole about five feet in diameter, of immense depth, a stone dropped in, sounding hollow against the sides far down, and, apparently, never reached the bottom. At the end of one of the passages from the museum an immense lake, formerly supposed to be a river, stops the way. This lake is about five hundred yards across, of a crystal clearness, and unknown depth, and is fed by a stream running down through the rocks. Here was found a boat of rude construction, but in good preservation. The exploring party went around the lake to the north, having first built a fire at the opening so as not to be lost. Room after room was visited, and passage after passage explored, each revealing new beauty or wonder in the stalactite formation, and hundreds of passages inaccessible from their height and difficulty were left unexplored. There seemed to be no end to the cave, and the party returned after having penetrated into the bowels of the earth some six miles. The cave extends nearly if not quite under the battle ground of Pea Ridge in Arkansas.

Propagation of the Mushroom.

Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

The system so successfully practiced by the Parisians for several years past of propagating the mushroom, and thus insuring a constant and fresh supply of this delicious esculent, has been introduced in the gardens of the Executive Mansion in this city by Mr. T. P. Hoover, under the direction of General Babcock, superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. Mr. Hoover has paid a great deal of attention to this subject, and has for the last two years been experimenting in San Francisco, where he was very successful in raising the mushroom by means of spawn. There is no delicacy that combines to the same extent the best qualities of the animal and vegetable kingdom, and none that is more thoroughly appreciated by the *bon vivant* and epicure. Heretofore the mushroom could only be obtained in its purity in certain seasons, and we were compelled to rely almost entirely upon the canned preparations, and even then doubts were entertained as to its genuineness—the wild species often containing specimens that were poisonous. The bed planted by Mr. Hoover is in a flourishing condition, and we understand that he has also supplied the Arlington and Wormleys with a similar arrangement in their cellars. The cost of construction and planting the bed is only about $50, from which an almost unlimited supply of this desirable vegetable can be produced and multiplied by spawn at a trifling expenditure. After the bed is prepared and the spawn is procured, there is very little additional expense, inasmuch as the proper degree of heat is derived from the furnace or steam with which the buildings are warmed. They only require a certain degree of heat and moisture, are easily managed, and I should not be surprised if the system was generally adopted by the leading hotels throughout the country.

THE HYDE PARK, PA., "CAVE."

Greater Disasters Feared in the Future.

From the Scranton (Pa.) Republican, Nov. 18.

The extent of the damage done to property in Hyde Park, by the caving in of the Oxford mines, is more apparent now than on the morning after the disaster. This is owing to the fact that the sinking of the earth above the old vein continued all the succeeding day, and the rent in the surface became so large at some points as to form a capacious chasm. On Thursday morning the old vein was explored for a considerable distance, and, though not explored in a very thorough or satisfactory manner, the investigators reported that the pillars had given way and the ground above had sank about half the depth of the excation. The sinking through the day was therefore evidently the settling of the superincumbent mass in the spaces below not filled up. When this has taken place to the fullest extent, the property above may be considered secure. But after all this security can only be viewed as temporary, except something is done to compel coal operators to respect the safety of life and property, by leaving pillars at such intervals and of such proportions, as to prevent the possibility of caving in.

Beneath the vein that had been wrought out are other veins, which will be operated sooner or later, and if the same system of excavation takes place in these—if the operator exhibits the same reckless disregard for the lives and interests of others, more disastrous results must follow than those which have just taken place. The fact is that the system of mining coal throughout the whole of the anthracite region is such as to make the property immediately over the scene of operations about valueless. Of course this has not been the case as yet, because sufficient time has not elapsed to rot the props and pillars. But the time will come when many districts, which are now apparently secure, must go under, involving incalculable destruction of life and property.

In a few days more, if operations are continued, the whole of Hyde Park will be undermined, and left standing on wooden props and skeleton pillars, like a person on stilts. And suppose the region to be visited by an eruption of an earthquake, which would pass away in another region without any disastrous consequences, what would be the fate of the ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants of the borough?

Our attention was called, a few days ago, to the mining operations going on in Hyde Park, in the vicinity of the Scranton Stove Works. The hands employed in this manufactory can distinctly hear the blasting beneath, and feel the tremor of the earth succeeding the explosions. This district is rapidly being built up, and some of the buildings are heavy brick structures; if, therefore, there is little left but props of wood to support the earth, a caving in may naturally be expected some day attended with terrible results. As to what has been done already, of course there is no remedy, but some measure should certainly be taken to prevent a further injury of property in the progress of mining operations, and the foolishness of erecting brick buildings on such unstable foundations should be apparent to all.

In addition to the damage reported yesterday, several other buildings suffered. The residences of J. H. Millspaugh, Clerk of Common Council; Judge Ward, M. W. Price, M. Snyder, S. Means, and Mr. Ashly are more or less injured. The Heerman House sank during the day to such an extent that residence in it is unsafe, and the guests are seeking other quarters. The bottoms have fallen out of several wells in the vicinity, and parties are mourning the unexpected cutting off of their water supply. The damage done the property will probably amount to $50,000.

ART.

The White Collection of Paintings.

From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 20.

The famous collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Alexander White, of Chicago, by which public attention was called in the *Evening Post* a few days since, has already been opened for a private view at the Leavitt Art Rooms, Broadway. The collection of this rare and unique gallery of paintings has been a labor of love with the owner; in his selection of subjects he has been guided by refined taste.

A large proportion of the pictures were painted by the artists to Mr. White's order. [illegible] "The Cock Fight," by Gerome. This picture is well-known to the public through its reproduction in photographic form by Messrs. Goupil & Co. of Paris, and on its first exhibition its author was at once hailed as a great master.

Another rare feature in this collection is that every picture is a guaranteed original; there are no copies or reproductions in it.

A brief mention of some of the most important pictures will prove interesting. Carl Hubner is represented by two important works of a strong and noble character; "The Sleeping Guardian" pictures an old Dutch interior, with the figure of an old lady sleeping in her chair; her fair and rosy-cheeked daughter sits by her, and at the moment is in the act of receiving a love-letter which a youth is holding out to her, his head and arm extended through an open window. The subject is very quaint and realistic. The companion picture is more refined in its study. It illustrates "Charity." A German family entering a church door have paused for a moment to listen to the petition of a beggar seated by the wayside.

Camphausen is represented by a powerful composition, entitled "The Morning Before the Battle." It presents a scene of the time of Cromwell. An old Roundhead is seated reading his Bible aloud, and enforcing its precepts by energetic gestures. His auditors are a young soldier and a solemn-visaged bull-dog, both of whom have been educated to keep one eye and ear trained on the enemy, and the other devoutly attentive to the exposition of the holy word. The various incidents of camp-life are vividly delineated, and the cool, gray atmosphere peculiar to early morning is, in effect, rendered with the most subtle intensity. Tschaggeny is represented by a group of sheep coming out of a stable under the control of a young shepherdess; Geselschap, by "The Saturday Night Bath"—a group of children taking a bath in an humble cottage, under a candle-light effect; and Calisch by a fine interior with figures. Two young ladies are standing back to back, measuring which is the tallest. One of them stands on her tiptoes, and as she does so an old gentleman with his cane raises her dress to expose the deception, and a little boy by his side points with his finger to it with evident glee. The figures are very graceful, and the coloring brilliant.

Jalabert contributes to the collection his celebrated work, "Orphes." A group of half-nude and exquisitely beautiful women are grouped among the rocks in the woods. This picture is well-known from the engravings after it, published by Goupil. David Col is represented by "News from the War"—the interior of a wine-shop, with figures listening to the reading of news from the war. This work gives a fine study of character. Caraud, by "Girls and Doves," a very gracefully-drawn subject. Dieffenbach, by "How I Killed the Fox," an interior with figures, one of them a sportsman, in pantomime relating the story of his hunting excursion, the unfortunate victim of which lies upon the floor in the foreground. The picture is decidedly humorous. Toulmouche, by a single figure, that of a lady, gazing at a jewel in an open case which she holds in her hands; and Coomans by a characteristic though superbly-treated Pompeiian scene, a gracefully-drawn half-nude woman and child. "The Merchant of Statuettes," by Boulanger, is also one of the attractions in the collection. This picture was imported by Mr. S. P. Avery, of this city, for Mr. White, and, on its first exhibition here, attracted marked attention, owing to its rare refinement of color and the exquisite beauty of its composition.

Baugniet is represented by "The Bouquet." A richly-dressed young woman stands in the centre of her boudoir reading a letter, which has accompanied a bouquet of white-tinted roses which rests upon a mantel beside her. A pleased expression shows in her face, and her pose and action are graceful and unconventional. Here, by "The Convalescent," illustrated by a beautiful woman in bed, with lady visitors beside her; the expression of the face is very pleasant. Reybet, by an interior with figure of a soldier, entitled "The Standard-Bearer;" and Perrault by a study of children entitled "A. B. C."

The flower painter, Robie, is represented by two large pictures, companions. One illustrates an interior with vases and flowers, and the other a wood scene with group of flowers and fruits. Both are superb in color and exquisitely finished. An important work, "The Young Waiter Girl," by Charles Chaplin, hangs at the head of the gallery, and presents a beautiful study in its finely-drawn lines and delicacy of color.

The great name of Aubert is represented by a single figure, "Melancholy;" J. G. Vibert by "The Good Fit," an interior of a tailor's shop, with figures; Ed. Frere, by a street scene in winter; Berranger, by the interior of a studio, with a figure of a lady artist arranging a vase of flowers to paint; Jos. Lies, by a spirited interior, with figures, entitled "This Disappointed Heir;" Rolfs, by a stirring fish subject, "Not Caught;" Koszozowski, by a beautiful study from still-life; P. C. Comte, by a gorgeous interior, with the figures of two beautiful women, entitled "The Confidant;" Florent Willems, by a cabinet interior, with single figure of a lady; Van Schendel, by one of his famous market scenes by moonlight; Jules Goupil, by a characteristic example, "Going Out for a Walk;" and Kretzschmer, of Berlin, by an interior with numberless figures of children, entitled "The Singing School." This picture is superbly painted, and is a grand study.

Bouguereau is represented by one of his most pleasing examples, "The Pet Bird," exemplified by a young girl leaning against a table, upon which rests a cage, and holding her favorite bird perched upon her finger. This work possesses all of the fine qualities of drawing, color and harmony of feeling for which the name of this great master is so celebrated.

Madow, Schreyer, Preyer, Meyer von Bremen, Nehlig, Eastman Johnson, Dyckmans, and others are also strongly represented in the collection. In landscapes, B. C. Koek-Koek and Calame, two of the greatest names known to European art, now deceased, are fairly represented, as are Lambinet, Daubigny, A. Achenbach, De Haas, Shattuck, Castlear, David Johnson and Sonntag.

The public will be admitted to view this collection on and after Monday next at a nominal price for admission, and the receipts at the door Mr. White intends to give for the benefit of the Chicago artists. At the close of the exhibition the entire collection will be offered for sale by auction. Due notice of the sale will be given.

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

An Official Report in Regard to the Disease—The Number of Deaths—Present Condition of the Patients.

From the New York World, Nov. 18.

The authorities at quarantine were much more cheerful yesterday at the time for furnishing the latest news from the lower bay in relation to the condition of those already noted as afflicted with cholera, and also to those who had been detained through fear that they might convey the seed of the disease to this city were they permitted to enter it. The cases on board the Franklin, and also those on board the transfer boat, the Delaware, are progressing satisfactorily. There is not among the quarantine authorities, nor among the people of Staten Island, any fear that the disease will reach other than those on board the ships.

The following is an official report of the condition of the steamship Franklin on her arrival in this port on Saturday, the 11th inst., and a statement of the facts connected with her last voyage from Stettin to New York:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT,
QUARANTINE, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I.,
November 13, 1871.

Dr. J. M. Carnochan, Health Officer:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the steamship Franklin: The Franklin left Stettin October 10, Copenhagen October 12, Christiansand October 15. There were 22 saloon passengers and 611 steerage; in all, 633, with a certified capacity for 660 passengers. They were mostly from Stettin, there being about 123 from the other two ports. The first case of sickness occurred on the 23d of October, after being eight days at sea, and was followed by others, until, on the arrival of the vessel at Halifax, on November 5, there had been forty deaths some of the worst cases dying within twenty-four hours after the commencement of the attack, and the average time of sickness in the fatal cases being about three days. They left Halifax on the 8th of November, and reached quarantine, at this port, four days later, on the 12th, having had one more death during this time. There were seven cases in the hospital of the Franklin when she arrived here, one of whom died the next day of Asiatic cholera. Within 8 hours of the arrival of the steamship in port, the well passengers and part of the crew were transferred to the receiving ship Delaware, and the sick to the hospital on West Bank. Since then one case has occurred in the portion of the crew left on the Franklin, and from the Delaware there have been sent to the hospital the following cases: On Monday, 21; on Tuesday, 8; on Wednesday, 14; on Thursday, 1. Three more have died of the cholera, making in all forty-five deaths, and there are now under treatment, with that disease, forty patients in the hospital at West Bank. The condition of the Franklin at the time of her arrival was as good as any of the emigrant ships. The provisions were sufficient in quantity and of good quality, and the water in use, which was from the condenser, was good. I examined this by tasting it, as there had been reports that the water was bad, and had caused the disease. The malignant character of the disease was made manifest by two deaths on Tuesday night, both of the persons who were attacked having been apparently well and walking about early on that evening, ten hours before they died. That the disease has not proved more fatal among so many people exposed to it under such circumstances is probably due to the good management on board, which was shown by the absence of panic and the general good condition of those who had escaped the disease. The agents of this line of steamships, Messrs. Wendt & Rammelsberg, have cordially co-operated with us since the arrival of the Franklin, and carried out all of your directions. Fresh meat, vegetables, and other provisions from the markets have been added by them daily to the stores already on board, Mr. Wendt having given to it his personal attention. Respectfully yours,

J. S. MOSHER,
Deputy Health Officer.

To Dr. J. M. Carnochan, Health Officer, Port of New York.

Darwinian Retrogression.

A New Zealand correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* is responsible for the following story:

However strange Mr. Darwin's theory—that man is descended from a monkey—may seem to be to many, the following particulars in the early history of one of the present members of Parliament for New Zealand are related in all sober earnestness in Southern papers. Mr. B's early life was spent in the wilds of South Africa. When a mere infant he was one day laid peacefully at rest at the door of his woodland home. His worthy parent, near the cabin, shot the offspring of a large monkey, at which the feelings of the affectionate mamma were of course much wounded. She was, however, driven away by the approaching hunter, and, in passing the cabin door, noticed and stole the future New Zealand legislator. The loss was not discovered for nearly an hour afterward, and then all efforts to find the robber proved unavailing. Three months after this period a hunting party came across a family of monkeys in the wilderness, and there, in the arms of the careful, although, untutored wet-nurse, was the long-lost child, who chatted and jibbered in the most approved monkey fashion, apparently fully equal to the exigencies of the situation. Could there be any more convincing evidence than this, of the affinity of our race, and those hairy denizens of the woods?

A New Thing in Physiology—White Man Turning Black.

The San Francisco *Examiner* says a gentleman of that city, about 25 years of age, ruddy complexion, and curly red hair, who had an intractable and painful ulcer on the left arm, resisting all previous modes of treatment, yielded to the request of trying the effect of transplanting a piece of skin to the ulcer from another person. The ulcer was prepared in the usual manner by his physician, and a bit of skin about an inch square was taken from the arm of a fine healthy negro man and immediately spread over the ugly ulcer, and then carefully dressed and bandaged. The skin transplantation had the desired effect. Healthy granulation sprung up, and the unsightly ulcer soon healed. A few months afterwards he went to his physician and told him that ever since the sore healed the black skin commenced to spread, and it was increasing. About one-third of his arm was completely negroed. The doctor himself is alarmed. The high probability is that the whole skin of this white man will become negro. This is a new thing under the sun. It would be rather difficult to explain the physiological process which takes place to bring about such a skin change as this. The problem is, how can the coloring matter of the skin be so radically changed? And how is this pigment change propagated? It is certain that the law of capillary attraction plays no insignificant part in the spreading process. Grafting pears on an apple tree has communicated to the apples a pear taste.

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Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.

THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.

The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.

FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
TOLMAN WHEELER, President.

TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kann, Wm. Koeke, Wm. A. Ewing, Baron Wheeler, C. R. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cronkhite.
CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1871.

On Friday, November 24, 1871,
THE
Commercial National
BANK OF CHICAGO,
Will occupy its new office on Washington-st., between State and Dearborn-sts., adjoining the First National Bank of Chicago.
H. F. EAMES, President.
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BANK
OF
MONTREAL.

The BANK OF MONTREAL will open a branch [illegible] for the transaction of a regular banking business on Randolph-st., opposite the Court House, and adjoining Bryan's Fidelity Safe Deposit Co., on Monday, the 13th inst.

The permanent office, located in the Union National Bank Building, Madison-st., will be ready for occupation in December.

Sterling Exchange bought and sold, and Letters of Credit issued on England, China, &c.

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First-class accommodations for 100 guests.
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Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute, undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevails in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years, and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question. When families in unhealthy districts, that resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic as a preventive, escape periodical fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect that precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness, and of general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eye-witnesses of the salutary effects of the Bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness to its extraordinary medicinal properties, are enthusiastic in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances, as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

BLANK BOOKS.

Blank Books and Stationery.
BLISS & SNOW
Invite their friends and the public to call and see them at their new store,
NO. 66 CANAL-ST.,
Where they will keep a large and complete stock of Stationery and Blank Books. All kinds of Blank Books made to order, and COMMERCIAL PRINTING executed in the best style.

MACHINERY.

WOOD, TABER & MORSE,
EATON, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Steam Engines,
Portable, Stationary & Agricultural.
Hundreds in use in Shops, Printing Rooms, Mills, Mines, and on Farms and Plantations, for Grain Threshing, Food Cooking for Stock, Cotton Ginning, Sawing, &c. Circulars sent on application.

INSURANCE.

Home Life Ins. Co., of New York.
1736 FULTON-ST.
Policy-holders will please send their address.
J. M. STRYKER, General Agent.

THE GRAND DUKE'S NEW YORK RESIDENCE.

The Gorgeousness of the Princely Apartments—The Grand Salon, the Bed-Chamber, and the Dining-Room.

From the New York Times, Nov. 20.

The residence of the Grand Duke, which is a portion of and adjoins the Clarendon Hotel, is [illegible] without [illegible] bearing [illegible] evidence of [illegible]. The front of the house, like all the rest of the hotel outside, has been freshly painted of cream-color.

Ascending about ten steps you reach the front door, of polished black walnut, with nothing extraordinary to attract the attention more than will be found at the entrance of any respectable merchant's residence. The door opens into a sufficiently spacious hallway, which ascends an elaborate staircase. Turning immediately to the right, after entering the front door, we pass into the imperial apartments of the Grand Duke. They consist of three rooms upon the first floor. The front room is the parlor or reception-room. The centre room, approached through folding door-ways, is the dining-room. Next, approached by two doorways heavily curtained and draped with the richest damask and lace, is the Grand Duke's sleeping-chamber. From the front to the rear of the building, embracing three rooms, the distance is about seventy feet. The width of the rooms is eighteen feet.

The walls of the Grand Duke's parlor are painted Russian green, a very delicate tint, lending a charming effect to the room. The ceiling is frescoed with exquisite taste, the painting representing a variety of vines in bloom. The cornice is a fine piece of stucco work. Upon the floor is a moquet carpet of rich colors very tastefully distributed. On the front wall of the parlor, between the two windows, is a splendid mirror, extending from near the floor to within a few inches of the ceiling. It is inclosed in a superbly-carved and gorgeously gilt frame. Above the mirror, extending right and left over both windows, is a magnificent heavy gold cornice. Suspended from this, down over each window to the floor, is an elegant satin curtain of maroon color relieved by rich wrought lace behind. The lace was [illegible] expressly for the occasion, and is a creditable work of art. Immediately in front of it is a gold pedestal, rising about four feet from the floor, upon which is a vase of the choicest flowers. Between the entrance to the parlor and the window nearest to it, in the corner, is a very beautiful bronze pedestal, upon which is the statuette of a Chinese [illegible] by Pradier. Opposite the entrance is a Chickering's upright piano of the latest pattern and finest tone. On the left is the fire-place, with a burnished steel grate and soapstone backing and a "fire-set," shovel, tongs, and poker, of the highest finish. Over the fire-place is a marble mantel with crimson cloth covering and tassel border. Upon this, in the centre, is a clock of marble body, vitals of brass and steel, and mounted with a group of dancing figures in bronze, by L. Pilet. On each side is an ivory porcelain tube of exquisite finish, and upon each end of the mantel is an ornamental bronze urn, representing "Tragedy" and "Comedy." At the other end of the room, opposite the mantel, is a superb cabinet of elaborate make and rare finish. It is composed of six or seven different kinds of fine woods of beautiful grain, the panels inlaid with ebony and gold, and it is otherwise richly ornamented with gold and bronze medallions and beautiful paintings. Surmounting the whole is a gold bronze bust of Shakspeare, raised upon a Russian green ground. Resting upon the centre of this cabinet is a group in bronze by Carrier—"Lecture on Flaubert." On each side are two amphoræ, after Benvenuto Cellini. To the right of the cabinet, near the second entrance to the parlor, where the Duke's messenger will enter, on a delicately-constructed stand of [illegible] and ebony, is a card-receiver of beautiful mold and finish, made of ebony, and inwrought with green, bronze, and gold. In the centre of the stem is an ebony head of Janus facing both the future and the past—"he that comes and he that goes." Opposite this, near the entrance to the Duke's dining-room, is another pedestal upon which is a bronze figure entitled "The Dance of the Almee," by Bourgeois. In the centre of the room is a table constructed of a great variety of woods which are highly polished and inlaid with gold and pearls. It is one of the finest specimens of workmanship of the kind ever produced in this country. To the left of the fire-place is a sofa belonging to a suite of furniture, designed and manufactured expressly for the occasion by one of the most artistic manufacturers in the city. The rest of the suite consists of four chairs. The framework of the sofa and chairs is of solid rose-wood, some of antique shape, but exquisitely finished, and profusely inlaid with gold. The tapestry upon them is most beautiful, being of the Gobbelin pattern, which is very rare and quite famous among the aristocracy of Europe. The figures upon the chairs represent the four seasons, the colorings are as distinct and soft as the finest oil paintings, and the figures as delicate and distinct as if produced by the photograph. The ground-work is of a heavy ashes of rose color. These figures are really charming works of art. Upon the walls of the parlor are suspended four paintings, two large and two small. The large ones are by Jacobsen, one of which hangs over the piano, and is "A View of the Village of Caub." The other hangs over the sofa, and represents "A View of Nonnenwerth." The two pictures are rare specimens of art, and cost over $2,000 apiece. On the left of the folding-door is a fine little painting entitled "The Culprit," and on the other side is a companion piece by the same artist, Count Calix, entitled "First Steps." These paintings are framed in heavy gold-mounted frames, in keeping with the frames of the mirror and curtain cornices. Pendant from the centre of the ceiling, over the centre-table, is an elaborate chandelier, by Morton, composed entirely of cut-glass branches, hung with prisms of the rarest quality, and when lighted this chandelier produces a wonderful prismatic effect. Over the main entrance to the parlor is the coat-of-arms of the Imperial family of Russia.

Scarcely less magnificent than the Imperial parlor in all its gorgeous appointments is the Grand Duke's dining-room. As you pass from the parlor into the dining-room the eye is attracted at once by the monster mirror and damask drapery and lace-curtains adorning the walls, dividing the dining-room from the Ducal chamber beyond. These ornaments are almost the same as described above in the parlor. In the centre of the room is a round black walnut table, as compact and beautiful as parlor furniture ever need be. It is the Duke's dining table, and will extend its dimensions to accommodate twenty, at least, at a single banquet. It is covered with a richly embroidered crimson cloth, to match the tapestry of the furniture, which consists of a sofa and six chairs, and a sumptuous sideboard. The sofa and chairs are of a more modern type, are constructed of rosewood and covered with scarlet satin. The carpet on the floor is the same as on the parlor. On the mantel is an ornament known as a clock set of Byzantine style, which has already been adopted by Ducal. It is composed of green, bronze, and burnished gold. Accompanying it are side-pieces, consisting of smoking implements and material, all of tasteful design and beautiful workmanship. In this room, to the right of the mantel, is a most wonderful music-box. It is no ordinary music-box either—not such as children used to play with. It stands as high as a piano, and is about two-thirds as long. It contains "celestial voices, bells, drum, and castinets." There are six fifteen-inch brass cylinders attached to it. Each cylinder plays five airs, embracing some of the most popular operas. Miss Nilsson, Mrs. Moulton, and Miss Kellogg, who reside at the Clarendon, Miss Antionette Sterling, and several other musical artistes have visited the Ducal rooms since the work of preparation has been going on, and listened to the wonderful and powerful instrument, and have been charmed with the sweet music which it produced. If the Grand Duke is fond of music he can have enough of it, for he only has to wind the box up as a clock is wound up, and the music will pour forth in volumes of melody. Near the folding door in the drawing-room are two fine bronze pieces upon pedestals. One is silver-bronzed, and represents "Panders," and the other represents "Hebe." In front of the mirror in this room is a very tasty pedestal supporting two silver-bronzed "woodcocks," executed by Moeritz. The chandelier is the same as that described in the parlor.

The Grand Ducal bedroom might be called "the blue room." You reach it through either of two doors, heavily hung with damask and lace curtains, crimson on the dining-room side, and blue on the sleeping-chamber side. The hangings and coverings of this room are all blue. Blue predominates in the rich velvet carpet upon the floor. The furniture tapestry is blue satin. The covering on the mantel is of blue cloth, heavily fringed. The pillow-slips and bed-spread upon the Grand Ducal bed consists of the finest wrought lace, lined with light blue satin. These last-named articles were imported expressly for the Ducal chamber. The spring and hair mattresses have been made to order for the purpose to which they are now about to be dedicated. They are composed of the best material, and show evidences of the best workmanship. The bedstead is a magnificent piece of ornamental furniture, designed by Southwick, and constructed of black walnut, and is highly polished, and, in every particular, a perfect [illegible]. It stands north and south, the head north. In this room is a mirror like those in the front parlor, and the same heavy gilt cornices are erected over the windows, the drapery only differing in color, being blue in this room. A large and complete bureau of polished black walnut, of ingenious construction, occupies a place to the left of the mantel. To the right is an elegant glace armoir, or wardrobe. Between the doors leading into the dining-room is another magnificent mirror, reaching from the ceiling to the floor. In front of it is a writing-table. By the side of the Grand Duke's bed is a pure white mat of sheep's wool. Another is in front of his toilet-case, and a similar one in front of his bureau. A gorgeous rug, with finely wrought figures, is spread before the fire-place. The chandelier is the same as in the other rooms. Over the Grand Duke's bed, upon the walls, is the coat of arms of the Imperial family of Russia. In a niche, near the head of the Grand Duke's bed, is an old painting of the Emperor Nicholas, the grandfather of Alexis. From the bed-chamber is an adjoining dressing-room and bath-room.

In the bedroom are brackets and exquisitely painted globes of light blue. Upon the mantel is a set, consisting of a clock and candelabra and vases of blue de Sevres and gilt bronze. In the dining-room there are four paintings which were omitted in the description above—one of great excellence painted by Carl Millur, entitled "Stag Hunting," another large painting by Meckenberg, called "The Grand Canal at Venice," presenting a very beautiful scene. The third, by the same artist, called "The Ducal Palace by Moonlight," and the fourth by the same, entitled "The Ducal Palace at Sunset."

Through all of the rooms, vases of every description and size are placed, where they can be appropriately filled with the most precious flowers that grow, filling the princely apartments with exquisite fragrance. From the Duke's sleeping chamber a lovely little garden has been constructed in the rear of the hotel, filled with shrub trees and flowers, in the centre of which is a diminutive fountain flashing its waters in the sunlight.

THE GAS WELLS OF OHIO.

Their Immense Product and Great Value.

Painesville (Ohio) Correspondence of the New York Mail.

While visiting this pleasant city on the shores of Lake Erie, the attention of your correspondent was attracted to the important discoveries of natural gas in various localities in the vicinity. Geologists have often prophesied that there were immense supplies of natural gas under the surface of the earth, extending over a great space along the lake shore. Their predictions have been lately verified by the discovery of this natural product in at least a dozen localities near Lake Erie, and spreading from New York State as far west as Detroit. Gas, as a natural product, has been known in various countries for centuries, and it is probably the result of the decomposition of organic substances. It has been supposed that its source is in beds of coal, but in these instances no signs of coal measures have been found where the discoveries have been made, and it goes far to disprove the supposition. The supply seems to be inexhaustible, and it issues forth in great quantities; so large that in some instances whole towns are lighted by it. The town of Fredonia, in the western part of the State of New York, has been thus illuminated for many years—I think, nearly as long as your city.

At Painesville the gas was first discovered during the present year, and is the constant theme of conversation. Two wells have been bored—one on the farm of Mr. C. C. Jennings, and the other on the Seminary grounds, and both are yielding a constant and abundant supply of the gas.

Senator John C. Casement, the son-in-law of Mr. Jennings, was the first to commence operations. He had no indications that he would find gas, but he was possessed with the idea, and proceeded to carry out his intentions. The well was commenced last season, but for several reasons little progress was made. It was bored through the various strata of earth and stone, and is lined, like an oil well, with wrought iron pipe. Drilling was commenced in the spring, and at three hundred and fifty feet below the surface gas was found in sufficient quantity to run the engine. At 550 feet a large vein was struck, of such power as to stop work. The boring was continued to the depth of 800 feet, which is the present depth. The volume of gas is so great that good judges estimate that it is sufficient to supply a city as large as Cleveland. It comes through a pipe with a loud rush, and is of great purity. The well has been visited by thousands, many coming from a great distance to witness its burning. It is conveyed to the dwelling-house several hundred feet distant, and is used not only for illuminating purposes, but also for heating. The entire cost was about $2,000, and the supply is sufficient to repay the entire cost in a very short time. In company with a friend, your correspondent visited the place, and was kindly received by General Casement and his wife, who showed us everything connected with the well.

The manner in which the gas is used for heating and cooking in the dwelling house is very interesting. In the library was an open fire-place, and what seemed to be a rousing hickory fire, but, in fact, the logs of wood on the andirons were admirable imitations, made of terra cotta. By turning a small faucet near the fire-place the blaze was increased or diminished at pleasure. To show us how easy it was to light it, the gas was turned off and a lighted match thrown on the logs. The gas was turned on, and in an instant we had a beautiful fire. It leaves no dust or smoke, and in every room in the house fires can be lighted at any moment with as much facility as the chandeliers. In the ranges in the kitchen, and in all the stoves, nothing is employed for heating but the gas. Hundreds of cubic feet are daily consumed, and the saving in coal and wood amounts to a considerable sum. It is so convenient, too, and so perfectly under control that it proves to be a very economical fuel. The grounds which surround the house are illuminated night and day and remind one of your city parks.

The well at the Seminary, which is located at the opposite part of the town, and over a mile from Casement's well, has just proved successful, and the professors and scholars are very jubilant about it. The drilling was done by Wass & Brother, who also bored the well just alluded to. Small veins were struck about 30 feet below the surface, and a large one was reached at 300 feet. The largest vein, which they have just reached at a depth of 500 feet, is so powerful that the water in the bore was thrown to a great height, and with such force that the roofing over the works was in danger of being destroyed. The volume cannot be determined, but it is more than sufficient to supply the Institute with light and heat.

A Railroad Race.

A correspondent of the Red Wing *Argus* thus describes a race which recently took place on the parallel lines of railroad between Winona and Minnesota City:

Taking the Eastern-bound train on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 2 p. m., at Rochester, nothing of note occurred until we came whistling and steaming out of the bluffs on to the river bottom about six miles west of Winona, where the Winona & St Peter and St. Paul & Chicago Railroad tracks come together into about one hundred feet of each other, and whence they run parallel into Winona, a distance of six miles.

It seems that the trains on the Winona & St. Peter and St. Paul & Chicago Railroads are due at Winona at the same time.

As we made the curve, where the two roads come together, as above stated, the train approached at the same time, running nearly at their utmost speed, creating considerable excitement amongst the passengers—ladies waving their handkerchiefs and gentlemen swinging their hats, evincing considerable interest as to which train should make the best speed and come in ahead at Winona.

Many of us have witnessed the trial of horse speed; some of yachting and steamboat racing; but this was certainly the most exciting race that I have ever witnessed. As the conductor came through the car he remarked that the engine "St. Paul," on the St. Paul & Chicago road, was that company's best or brag engine, but he thought it was not able to propel the train and make as good time to the city as would be made by the train of which he was the conductor. The train on the St. Paul & Chicago Road was about its length ahead; ours put on more steam and commenced to gain—both now running "neck and neck." The excitement on both trains became intense. Ours steadily gained. Just as we passed the train on the Chicago Road—it being a mixed one—having a car load of lumber on one, one of the stakes of the car broke and a plank fell off, one end striking the ground, while the other end struck the end of the baggage car, breaking through it and striking a telegraph operator who was in the baggage car, knocking him senseless.

The train was brought to a stand-still while we rushed on at the rate of a mile a minute to the depot.

The conductor and engineer of the St. Paul train was discharged by the Superintendent for the part which they took in the foregoing transaction.

A New Treasure Expedition.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 11.

A new company has just been organized in this city, and its stock will commence to be issued to-day. It is to be known and designated as the "Pacific Hidden Treasure Company," and its object is the recovery of that vast amount of treasure, which is supposed to have been buried years ago by the old Spanish buccaneers somewhere in the South Pacific Ocean. The officers of the company are: Captain Welch, President; C. Howard, Secretary; — Cheever, Treasurer. These gentlemen are also the Trustees of the company, and have the power to increase their number. Adventurous persons will find them located in Room No. 4 of the second floor of the building No. 105 Montgomery street, opposite the Occidental Hotel. To this office a reporter of the *Chronicle* found his way yesterday morning and interviewed Captain Welch upon the prospects of the enterprise. The Captain claims to be the only man living who knows the whereabouts of the treasure, and he is no more explicit than to say that it is somewhere in the South Pacific Ocean. His object is to fit out an expedition to go and find the treasure, and for this purpose he has organized the company. The capital stock of the company is $30,000,000. This $30,000,000, however, is not exactly in available funds, but is a portion of the treasure which it is the object of the expedition to unearth. Eight thousand dollars is required to fit out the expedition, and forty shares are for sale at $200 per share. In the event of the finding of the treasure, each shareholder will be entitled to $750,000, or one-fourth part of the capital stock, which Captain Welch, who is to command the expedition, will be contented with whatever is left after the $30,000,000 has been distributed among the shareholders. The reporter, who was, of course, talking incognito, then asked the Captain if the crew had been engaged, and if any person who purchased stock in the company would be promised to accompany the expedition. The Captain replied that not one of the crew were yet engaged, and would not be until the greater portion of the stock was taken up. He said that the purchase of stock would not entitle any one to go with the expedition, but the men who were selected to go must be good seamen. And if they choose to buy stock they could, of course, do so. The holding of stock would not entitle men to go, because a party of roughs might buy up the stock and thus virtually obtain control of the expedition. He thought the stock would be taken very readily and that the expedition would be ready to start by the latter part of this month.

The treasure here alluded to is, no doubt, the same that has been sought for so long by other parties and never found. Several expeditions have been fitted out from different parts of the United States and each one has failed in accomplishing anything. Two or three vessels are said to have been wrecked when near the spot where the treasure is supposed to be buried, and the superstitious claim that some terrible fatality is connected with the coveted millions of wealth which the lawless men of old are supposed to have buried for safety when they were compelled by the advice of civilization to leave the seas.

We will not at this time give an opinion in reference to the expedition which is now on foot. It may be one of those clever swindles which are constantly being perpetrated. Captain Welch may be acting upon what he firmly believes. We have given the facts in the case, and our readers may draw their own conclusions.

INSURANCE.

THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,
Of London & Edinburgh, G. B.,
ESTABLISHED 1809.
UNITED STATES BRANCH,
50 William-st., New York.
R. J. SMITH,
Superintendent of Agencies for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

Will have intact, after deducting CHICAGO LOSSES:

Capital, - - -	$10,000,000
Fire Surplus, over -	3,000,000
Life Assets & Annuities,	11,000,000
	$24,000,000

Of which $1,100,000, besides the $900,000 deposited with the State Department of Illinois, is invested in this country, and will remain intact for the benefit of the Fire Business of the United States.

Up to date over
$1,150,000
Of this Company's losses by the late fire have been paid.

C. M. PATCH,
E. G. NYE,
CLINTON F. PAIGE, Adjusters.

S. M. MOORE & CO.
AGENTS,
379 Wabash-av. and 68 Canal-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Solid Fire Insurance.
IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF LONDON.
ASSETS OVER
$8,000,000
GOLD.

This is the only English Insurance Company represented in Chicago whose business is exclusively Fire Insurance.

Property-owners will consult their best interests by protecting themselves with Policies in the IMPERIAL.

DAVIS & REQUA,
AGENTS,
Room 2, No. 43 South Canal-st.,
505 Michigan-av.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COM'Y,
Adjustment Office,
608 WABASH-AV.

Parties having claims against this Company will please present the same for adjustment to Messrs. SLY & HILL, 608 Wabash-av., who will also receive for cancellation policies of this Company, under which no loss has been sustained.

T. E. STILLMAN,
For Receiver.

PERSONAL.

Experienced insurance agents, who, since the fire, find their occupation gone, can make liberal arrangements with the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, to canvass in the city. Inquire at the home office, 406 West Lake-st.
JOHN F. PEASE,
Manager of Agencies.

Office Peoples' Ins. Co.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
and LAMAR, of Chicago,
185 WEST MONROE-ST.
A. R. GUNNISON, Special Agent.

HOLDERS OF POLICIES

in the PEOPLE'S Insurance Company, of San Francisco, and the LAMAR, of Chicago, covering property not destroyed by the late fire, will please return the same to 185 West Monroe-st., Chicago, for cancellation.
A. R. GUNNISON, Adjuster for the People's.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE CELEBRATED
Dubuque Soft Coal
BASE-BURNER,

A perfect gas and smoke-burner, economical in consumption of fuel; the greatest heater in existence. Fire kept 48 hours without replenishing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by Burdett, Smith & Co., Troy, N. Y. For sale by

TILLOTSON BROS.,
Michigan-av.,
CORNER JACKSON-ST.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Office: North Pier, near Light House.
Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lawson Furnaces, Warren Ranges, [illegible] the largest and most complete stock in the West.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS.
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1871.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and all weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

LOST.

LOST—$200 REWARD.

In the confusion of the great fire a trunk was taken from Terrace Block, Michigan-av., containing family silver marked "Sherman," [illegible] with initials.
B. F. SHERMAN, 512 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency
OF
Arthur C. Ducat,
30 and 32 Canal-st., West Side, 449 Wabash-av., South Side.

Adjusting Office, 494 Wabash-av.

Insure your Dwellings in the following old, well-known and reliable Companies tried by fire and found true:

HOME
Insurance Company, of New York.
Organized 1853.

HOWARD
Insurance Company, of New York.
Organized 1825.

CITIZENS'
Insurance Company, of New York.
Organized 1836.

The above companies pay every cent of their Chicago Losses promptly, and with unimpaired capital will continue to indemnify the people.

Losses paid by this Agency up to 3 o'clock, 13th inst., amounted to one and a half million of dollars.
ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Agent.

ÆTNA
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Organized A. D. 1819.
Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $20,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.
Cash Capital, $3,000,000,
With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.
Assets Over $4,500,000!

This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.

GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,
Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st.,
Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av.,
Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 893 claims had been paid, amounting to $1,500,479.62.

Insurance Agency
OF
O. W. Barrett & Co.,
15 South Canal-st.,
OVER TRIBUNE.
BRANCH OFFICE: 393 Wabash-av.,
Representing the
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.
New York.
EXCHANGE CO.,
New York.
Risks Written at Fair Rates.

Underwriters' Agency,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, After paying Chicago Losses,
$3,000,000.
We are paying losses in full as fast as adjusted, by Sight Drafts on New York.
ADJUSTING OFFICE,
60 South Canal-st.,
SECOND FLOOR.

FIRE INSURANCE
Risks written on Dwellings and other property, at the Local Offices,
62 South Canal-st., 2d floor, and 475 Wabash-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER,
AGENTS.

The following is published for the Information of Policy Holders in the
Ætna Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: By order of Court appointing me Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New York, the creditors of the Company are required to present their claims to me on or before 1st proximo. Please give immediate notice of the fact to the policy holders in your city.
Very truly yours,
F. A. CONKLING, Receiver,
170 Broadway, New York.

Immediate action of policy holders is requested, in view of above.
MILLER & DREW,
472 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.
Irving Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
The assured in the above named Company, who have suffered LOSS by the late fire, and have not yet put in PROOFS, will please do so with the least delay possible, to J. H. SEELYE, Jr., Adjuster for Receiver.
S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents, 379 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC
Insurance Comp'y.
I Continue to Buy Adjusted Claims
AT HIGHEST CASH RATES.
D. K. TENNEY,
451 Wabash-av.

BURNED OUT
Policy-holders in the SECURITY LIFE INS. COMPANY, of New York, will please notify me of their present address. Any one needing extension in payment of premium will be liberally treated as heretofore.
C. H. BAKER, General Agent,
756 Wabash-av.

NEW ENGLAND
M. M. Ins. Company
OF BOSTON.
Policy-holders of the above Company will please [illegible] their [illegible]
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
18 Eldridge-court.

Garden City & State of Chicago.
Cash paid for policies. All that can be obtained at the end of litigation.
[illegible] & BALL,
335 West Madison-st.

DRY GOODS.

STETTAUERS & WINEMAN,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS
AND NOTIONS,
Respectfully inform their friends and the trade at large, that they have opened their new store at
126 Michigan-av.,
Between Madison and Monroe-sts., East Front,
With their former large stock and extensive variety in every Department.
All orders will have our prompt and faithful attention at LOWEST PRICES.

JOHN V. FARWELL
& CO.,
247 & 249 Monroe-st.

We are happy to announce that we are in our new quarters with a full line of goods in all departments, which we are offering at the lowest rates. Our facilities are ample to meet the demands of the trade.

Orders will be filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
DRY GOODS,
At Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
329 West Madison-st.
Retail Stores,
No. 138 Twenty-second-st.,
AND
No. 636 West Lake, near Paulina.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.,
(*Successors to Ross & Gossage.*)
235 & 237 West Madison-st.
Dry Goods.

CANNED ROAST BEEF.

THE NEW YORK AND TEXAS
Beef Preserving Co.
Are now prepared to furnish to families their
CANNED ROAST BEEF

At wholesale and retail, put up in cases containing 1 doz. 2 lb. cans, and in cases containing [illegible] lb. cans. This Company has been at great expense for the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of Beef which they now offer to the Public.

This Beef is really more nutritious, and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in any market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the can.

IT IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED. Can contains no bone or gristle. Open the can, turn the contents into the saucepan, season to your taste, and when [illegible].

The cost is less than half of the price of butchers meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years just as good when opened as though cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very nice eaten cold.

The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, thus retaining all its real nutriment and flavor. The bone and gristle are next removed, and the beef is then pressed into cans.

It is pure roast beef, with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and much more tender than the average market joint, because of the choice cattle selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.

CHOPPED, OR PIE-MEAT.

The chopped form makes excellent meat balls, a superior hash, delicious salad, and is so much in request among mince pie bakers as to have given it the name of "pie meat."

A great saving to hotels and families who have to prepare their CLEAR MEAT FOR MINCE PIES.

Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this clear meat.

Three lb. cans, 60c; 2 1-2 lb. cans, $1.35. Liberal discount to the trade.

The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, shipmasters, and families, is called to this superior article. GEO. H. MUNROE, President and Patentee, Office of the company, 8 Cedar st., New York.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO., 21 State st., between Lake and Randolph, sole Agents for Chicago.

FOR SALE.

PITTSBURGH
PLOW FACTORY
FOR SALE.

The attention of Manufacturers is invited to the old and well-established "Valley Forge Plow Works," situated in Pittsburgh, Pa., together with the trade and good will, machinery, patterns, etc., which is offered for sale for $50,000, now doing a large and profitable business. For particulars address
VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS,
No. 122 Liberty-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!
Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1328 and 1330 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

FIRE-PROOF STONE,
For Houses, Vaults, etc. This stone is used in furnaces and rolling mills as a substitute for fire brick. I will submit it to any test of heat desired. It will endure a white heat for days and weeks without fusing. Call on J. T. PHILLIPS, Sherman House.

LUMBER.
Large Timber and 3-inch Joist.
MILLS & COOK, 261 Lumber-st.
☞ Stables to rent.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
$40,000
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent Gold Bonds.
The Joliet Iron & Steel Company will sell at public auction for account of
FIELD, KING & CO.,
To the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Third National Bank, No. 376 Wabash-av., forty thousand dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

MONEY TO LOAN
on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 21 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

SOAP.

SOAP! SOAP!
Oldest Establishment in the City.
First to rise triumphant from the ruins! I return my sincere thanks to my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I am now prepared to fill all orders as before the fire.
THOS. DOUGALL, 22 to 26 Cedar-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. S. LAPARLE. JACOB FUNCK.
LAPARLE & FUNCK,
Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
Wines and Liquors,
No. 52 Fulton-st., near Clinton,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GAGE BROS. & CO.
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY,
201 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

WEST & CO.,
Wax Flower Materials,
FANCY GOODS,
SEA SHELLS BY THE CASE,
Now at 924 Wabash-av., will remove December 1 to 270 West Madison-st.

MORRISON & COLWELL,
Manufacturers of the
DOUBLE DOME FURNACE,
AND
New Home Comfort Cooking Stove,
TROY, N. Y., AND
No. 335 State-st., Chicago.
MACLEAN & COLLINS, WESTERN AGENTS.
☞ Send for catalogue.

BROWN BROTHERS,
290 East Monroe street,
(OLD PLACE),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hyatt's Patent Sidewalk Lights
AND HUNT'S CELEBRATED
"Dakota" Soft Coal Stoves,
may be found at the old quarters, as above, ready for orders.

HINRICHS & SONTAG,
IMPORTERS OF
French, China, and Bohemian
GLASSWARE.
No. 656 State-st., formerly No. 50 Lake-st.

BRICK AND STONE
OLD AND NEW
BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY
LYMAN BRIDGES & CO.
Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready-made Houses, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

CHAPIN & GORE,
No. 142 Twenty-second-st.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskeys
AND IMPORTED LIQUORS,
Have on hand 500 cases imported Champagne, all brands. Also have a full stock of California Wines.

To Watchmakers.
I have returned from the East, and am now ready to fill orders as usual. Same terms and prices.
☞ An experienced salesman wanted for the wholesale jewelry business.
JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,
Wholesale Jeweller, No. 420 Wabash-av.

UNDERWEAR.
LARGE STOCK, LOWEST PRICES, at
WILSON BROS
931 Wabash-av., 88 W. Washington-st.,
CHICAGO,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,
Brokers and dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass; Carbon Oil, Naphthas, 74° and 88° Gasoline
158 Michigan-av., lake front, corner of Adams-st.

J. MARSCHING & CO.,
48 JOHN-ST., NEW YORK,
Importers of
Bronze Powder and Metal of Leaf.

TOYS.
Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store,
934 State-st.

YALE LOCKS,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY,
B. S. COVERT, 446 State-st.

J. MASON PARKER,
Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate, No. 7 Boston Post Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Mark Skinner.

Window Glass.
D. S. SCHANCK & SONS,
Importers of
Plate and Window Glass, 27 Chambers-st.,
New York.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 *S. Clinton-st., Chicago.*
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

Lipman's Money Loan Office,
formerly corner Clark and Madison-sts. All pledges not redeemed by the 1st of December will be sold.
A. LIPMAN, 614 Michigan-av.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.,
167 West Madison-st.,
Formerly at 174 South Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE PRINTING COMPANY
execute every description of
FINE JOB PRINTING,
590 Wabash-av., Chicago.
GEO. H. FROST. H. H. ABBOTT.

ELASTIC SPONGE.

Elastic Sponge,
as now manufactured, is free from the objections brought against the article when first produced as a substitute for Curled Hair and Feathers; and after a successful introduction into the Eastern market, the PERFECTED article is offered in Chicago with the guarantee that, in every respect, satisfaction shall be given the purchaser.
ELASTIC SPONGE is cheaper and more durable than Hair or Feathers. Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Cushions, etc., on hand and for sale by
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,
8 and 10 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.
Call or send for circulars, price-lists, etc.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
TRADE MARK
But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it.
IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT
USE THESE
PERFECT LENSES.
Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians,
NEW YORK.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.
W. M. & J. B. MAYO, 468 State-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

BELTING.

Rubber and Leather Belting.
HALLOCK & WHEELER,
22 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., have now a full stock of the above. Also Engine and Conducting Hose, Rubber Clothing, and Rubber Goods generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLY TO
Chicago Relief and Aid Society,
AT STANDARD HALL,
For Information as to Letters of Inquiry for the following persons:

*MR. FRANK WHITCOMBE, formerly with Messrs Reid, Murdoch & Fisher is anxiously inquired after by his mother, Mrs. Ellen Whitcombe, of 8 Talbot-road, Bayswater, London W., England.

JOHN O'BRIEN, a turner by trade, is inquired after by William J. Porter, of Peterson, N. J.

JOHN JONES, formerly at F. D. Champlin's, 738 West Lake-st., inquired after by his mother, through Mr. Edward Woodall, of the *Advertiser*, at Oswestry, England.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, with Hamlin, Hale & Co., is inquired after by his sister, Miss Emma Marshall, Cleveland Villas, London-road, Lower Clapton, London, England.

MARGARET BRENNAN, who lived at 170 State-st., and was a sewing-machine operator, is inquired after by her aged parents, through C. C. Fisher, Victory, Mason County, Mich.

Annie H. Smith is anxious to hear from her brother, CHARLES W. SMITH.

Mrs. MARY HIGGINS, who lived on North La Salle-st., and her two children, who were boarding at St. Joseph's Academy with the Sisters, are inquired after by T. F. Donnelly, of Lockport, N. Y.

Miss BRIDGET SULLIVAN, formerly living at No. 22 Desplaines-st., is anxiously inquired after by her brother, M. J. Sullivan, Hearts Content Station, Newfoundland.

WILLIAM EVANS, of Malahide, Ireland, makes earnest inquiry for his son, who used to live at 423 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HIRAM BECKER and JANE BECKER are inquired after by John C. Seamen, of Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y.

WM. H. BLATCHFORD, formerly of 22 West Van Buren-st., is inquired after by his mother, through the Rev. W. H. Allin, curate of Christ Church, Plymouth, England.

TO THE PUBLIC.

STANDARD HALL, Nov. 21, 1871.

I particularly request that all persons who feel that they have been treated with incivility, rudeness, or neglect by any visitor, clerk, or other person connected with any District Office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, will at once report the facts to the Superintendent of the District, stating to him the offence and pointing out the offender.

Unless this is done it will be impossible to correct evils and abuses, which the officers of this society are as anxious to correct as any one in the community can be.
O. C. GIBBS,
General Superintendent.

TAKE WARNING!

Read the article in yesterday's Tribune, on Cholera, and GIVE HEED to its warnings. The free use of the new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, will purify the bad air in your houses, and DISINFECT EVERYTHING that this terrible disease feeds upon.

Prepared by TILDEN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, New Lebanon, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.

RUPTURE.

The Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, formerly of 71 Washington-st., adjoining Crosby's Opera House, is now located at the southeast corner of State and Eighteenth-sts. A new and complete assortment of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Crutches, Bandages, apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, etc., we have on hand or will make and adjust with the usual scientific accuracy. We make a specialty of Hernia (Rupture), Deformities, etc. Orders from the country solicited.
MARSH & BOWLES,
corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.
Are now ready to fill all orders of any size of
Window and Door Caps,
Belt Courses, Cornices,
Brackets, Chimney Tops, &c.,
At old prices. Factory and office, near the corner of Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

BURNT PAPER.
Writing Perfectly Restored.
The writing on papers, badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, has been perfectly restored by using our Ink Devolver. More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st.
N. J. MORRIS & CO.

"ARTISTIC RUINS."
The finest set of views of the ruins yet issued are those sold by LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 300 West Randolph-st., mounted on "Artistic" or Wide Mounts. The negatives were taken by Barnard, celebrated for his war and other views, and are equal to many of the finest foreign productions. Those wishing something really choice in the way of photographs to mail for the future or send abroad, should not purchase until they see these; also a full line of other views and photos of the ruins, comprising seven different kinds. Wholesale and retail, sent by mail on receipt of price.
Wide stereoscopic, $4.00 per doz.
Cabinet photos from same negatives, $4.00 per doz.

COAL.
For the convenience of customers residing in the south part of the city, we have opened an office at 115 Twenty-second-st. All orders for Coal left there will receive prompt attention. ROGERS & CO.
Yards, 144 Market-st., and 772 South Clark-st.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,
Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,
have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

DANGEROUS WALLS
THROWN DOWN, Safes got out, etc. Send descriptive orders to E. F. BOSLEY, House-Mover, 117 West Washington-st.

Men's Socks.
300 dozen country knit socks for sale very cheap at 64 and 66 West Randolph-st., corner of Clinton.
DAVID NEWBURG.

TO BANKERS
And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK?
ROBINSON & CO., 725 East Madison-st.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

NOTICE

is hereby given that The Sands Ale Brewing Co. have this day disposed of all their Ale barrels and half-barrels to the Bosley's Waukegan Brewing Company, authority is hereby given to them to collect the same wherever found. All parties out of the city having casks, will please return them to us immediately.
EUGENE WHEELER,
Vice President of the Sands Ale Brewing Co.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that Lazarus Silverman, having purchased the entire interest of Henry Horner in the firm of Lazarus Silverman & Co., the said firm is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
HENRY HORNER.

The undersigned will carry on the banking and exchange business as heretofore, at 562 Wabash-av., in his own name, and invites his friends and customers to continue their patronage.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN.
Chicago, Nov. 7, 1871.

I hereby recommend all my friends and patrons to continue their patronage with the above firm.
HENRY HORNER.

REAL ESTATE DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Scoville & Harvey, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, is dissolved. The business will be continued by J. D. Harvey.
JAS. H. SCOVILLE,
J. D. HARVEY.
Chicago, Nov. 15, 1871.

J. D. Harvey,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
364 Wabash-av.
Will attend to the purchase, sale, and leasing of real estate, collection of rents, &c. Loans negotiated at current rates.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given by the subscriber that the firm of A. Davidson & Co., established by him in this city in August last, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES BROWN, JR.
Chicago, Nov. 20, 1871.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow

has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line or specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 464 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

Formerly of 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, has located his office at 73 South Halsted-st., second door from Madison-st., where he has a full suite of reception rooms and parlors for the accommodation of his numerous patients. Call at 73 Halsted-st., and see for yourself, that you will see the same old Doctor whom you have met at 179 South Clark-st. for the last number of years.

Address all letters to 73 South Halsted-st., P. O. Box 554, Chicago, Ill.

REVENUE SALE.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S
SALE
OF THE DISTILLERY PREMISES
AND PROPERTY OF
THOMAS HOLIHAN & CO.

By virtue of a warrant issued November 9, 1871, under the hand and seal of Herman Raster, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois, and to me directed, in favor of the United States of America, against Thomas Holihan and George T. Burroughs (composing the firm of Thomas Holihan & Co.) for taxes assessed against the business of said firm as distillers, for the month of August, A. D. 1871, and amounting, with the penalty added thereto, to the sum of eleven thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents ($11,113.50) remaining delinquent and unpaid, I did on the 9th day of November, 1871, distrain the following described property of the said firm, to-wit:

172 barrels of alcohol, containing 13,341 12,900 proof gallons.
312 barrels of highwines, containing 20,370 12,900 proof gallons.
400 tons Erie coal, more or less.
50 bushels malt, more or less.
700 bushels corn, more or less.
250 bushels rye, more or less.
2500 bushels oats, more or less.
3 1-2 bales hops, more or less.
1 glue kettle.
2 platform scales.
1 Fairbanks' scales.
1 elevator scales.
3 wheelbarrows.
6 grain shovels.
1 grindstone.
A lot mill picks.
1 mill hammer.
1 barrel machine oil.
1-2 barrel lard oil, more or less.
3 bung augurs.
2 barrels fusil oil, more or less.
3 sets sies.
1 patent die wheel.
3 mallets.
1 hammer.
1 patent brand.
1 desk.
2 tables.
5 chairs.
1 office stove and pipe.
1 lamp.
1 safe.
4 work horses.
1 grain wagon.
3 manure wagons.
1 express wagon.
3 sets double harness.
8 slop tubs and all other personal property of the said firm on said distillery premises of whatever name or nature.

ALSO the distillery premises of said firm, comprising a still-house, malt-house, fermenting house, boiler house, storehouse, grain storehouse, cattle room, warehouse, grain elevator, barn, [illegible] sheds, and all the buildings, sheds, machinery, apparatus and fixtures of every kind and nature in, on, or about said distillery premises.

AND ALSO the leasehold interest of the said firm, and of the said copartners in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots (4) four and (5) five in Block (8) eight of Sheffield's addition to Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Said leasehold interest being a lease of said premises dated August 15, 1861, and expiring November 1, 1876.

All of which said above described property and premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under and by virtue of the warrant aforesaid, I shall, on the 4th day of December, 1871, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer at public auction, on the said distillery premises, to make the said sum of eleven thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents ($11,113.50), together with the costs and expenses incurred under said warrant.

Terms of sale, cash at time of purchase.

Witness my hand, at Chicago, this 20th day of November, 1871.
ISAIAH V. HOYT,
Deputy Collector.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 8 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:15 a m	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	*8:15 a m	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:55 p m	[illegible]
At. Ex. (daily) via Air Line	5:25 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	‡*9:15 p m	[illegible]

‡Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.
On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	†7:10 p m	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a m	[illegible]
Cairo Express	†7:10 p m	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	†7:10 p m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	*4:25 p m	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:25 a m	[illegible]
do do do	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*3:10 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*5:25 p m	[illegible]
do do do	*6:30 p m	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
DEPOT—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.
TICKET OFFICE—58 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	7:00 a m
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	9:45 a m
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.
UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex. via Main Line	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	*4:10 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	‡9:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Lousiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. ‖Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
DEPOT—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts.
Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	5:35 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Office under Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	†10:45 a m	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:30 a m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*3:45 p m	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., West Side. Freight Office at C., C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Train, Chicago Time	4:10 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	*10:45 a m	[illegible]
Pacific night express	†9:45 p m	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dubuque ex.	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	*8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	*9:30 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	*5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Green Bay	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Notice is hereby given that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, rights and effects of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are required on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, in the Masonic Building, No. 234 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof to said Company, are required to present their demands in writing on or before the day above named. Dated Chicago, November 8, 1871.
WILLIAM E. DOGGETT, Receiver.
Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast cor. Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY.—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given, that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, rights and effects of the State Insurance Company.

All persons indebted to said Company are required on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, No. 92 West Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said Company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof to said Company, are required to present their demands in writing on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, November 1, 1871.
HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.
HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

PROPOSALS.

Convict Labor to Let.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, hereby offer the labor of from [illegible] to one hundred (100) convicts, and upward, [illegible]. These men have been variously employed at wagonmaking, [illegible], machine, and other work.

Contracts are to commence after [illegible] accepted, and to continue for a term of years, not less than [illegible], nor to exceed eight years; each bid to be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by one of the Commissioners or the Warden.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any which in their judgment is not to the interest of the State.

For particulars we refer to our circulars, which can be had on application to Elmer Washburn, Warden of the Penitentiary, to whom all bids are to be addressed, who will answer any inquiries addressed to him.

The bids will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. at the office of the Commissioners on the [illegible] day of November, 1871, in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.
JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners.
Joliet, Ill., Oct. 26, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Office Purchasing C. S., 389 Wabash-av.,
Chicago, Ill., Nov. [illegible], 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. on Saturday, December [illegible], 1871, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department U. S. A., at this station, for six months, commencing January 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to
B. MACFEELY, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

he Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1871.

THE MILWAUKEE FIREMEN.

n Sunday morning last, an article was ublished in our city columns alleging that firemen of Milwaukee and Aurora, who re here during the late conflagration, torted money from private indi- uals for saving their property m the flames. The article was inserted in absence, and without the knowledge, of responsible editor of THE TRIBUNE. It nnecessary to say that it was of such a racter that it should not have been pub- hed, even if true, for the firemen of those ies were not responsible to Chicago in any e. Any facts derogatory to their charac- or conduct should have been brought to knowledge of their superiors at home. ut evidence has been laid before us which vinces us that the charges were wholly ounded, so far as the Milwaukee firemen concerned, and we presume they were ally destitute of foundation as regards Aurora men. We tender them our apol- s for the injustice done to them, and our nks for the great services they rendered s in the hour of our calamity. No city befriended us more zealously or unsel- ly than Milwaukee. None has a stronger more lasting claim upon us than Milwau- , her citizens, her Mayor, and her firemen.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The indisposition of the ince of Wales continues. His physicians state at his symptoms are those of typhoid fever.

he bark Caroline Small was run into yester- y, by the steamer City of Dublin, and sunk ortly afterward. Her crew were saved.

he steamship Australia has arrived out.

A mass meeting was held at Bristol last even- g, at which the speakers were unrestrained in eir denunciation of the monarchy of Great itain.

Bates, the Conservative candidate, is elected to rliament from Plymouth.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—An official bulletin is issued is evening regarding the condition of the ince of Wales. It is signed by the attending ysicians, who state that the Prince is suffering om an attack of typhoid fever, but the symp- ms are not alarming.

Winter has set in at an unusually early date. he ponds in the vicinity of London are frozen er, and skaters are out in force.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—The pictures contributed artists in New York, for the relief of their suf- ring brethren of Chicago, have been sold by ction, realizing $9,000.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sir Charles Dilke delivered a ture on royalty at Leeds to-night before an dience of about 1,000 persons. The excitement as intense, and culminated in a slight collision ith the police.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The Belgian Chamber of epresentatives to-day, after further animated iscussion finally, and by a decisive majority, oted to support the government in its appoint- ent of De Decker as Governor of Limburg. An normous and excited crowd again gathered round the Chamber, and uproariously man- ested opposition to the appointment; but e presence of a large police force prevented a reach of the peace during the day. After night- ll, however, there were serious disturbances hich continued all the evening. Crowds invad- d the Ministry of Public Works, but were repelled y the police. Several persons were injured in e melee. At midnight all was quiet.

Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—In the German Parliament, o-day, a bill was introduced and advocated by he Bavarian Minister, providing for the criminal rosecution of clergymen who abuse the privil- ges of their office. This bill is understood to be he first of a series against the encroachments of he church upon the liberties of the people.

Herr Simson, President of the lower branch of he German Parliament, has tendered his resig- nation, but is re-elected.

France.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The name of Gortant Biron is entioned in connection with the position of ermanent diplomatic representative of France t Berlin.

Minister of Finance Pouyer Quertier, in his udget, to be submitted at the coming session of he Assembly, will call for a fresh loan of 400,000,- 00 of francs.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The trial of Communists who ere engaged in the destruction of the residence f Thiers, has terminated. They have all been onvicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for erms ranging from two to twenty years.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—The Porte objects to any treaty between Russia and Roumania modifying the Sultan's jurisdiction, and will consult the Principalities.

The weather is unfavorable again, and the number of cholera cases is increasing.

Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 23.—At a matinee given by Minnie Hauck, the American *prima donna*, for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, the theatre was crowded, and a large sum realized, the seats bringing five times their usual prices. The money will be invested in clothing, which will be shipped to Chicago at an early day.

South America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—At a meeting called by the American Ministers at Carraccas, Venezuela, S. A., on the 8th inst., and which was numerously attended by Venezuelans and foreigners, a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions and remit money collected to the sufferers in Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Governor of Arizona on the Apache Question—Vincent Colyer Declared to be Responsible for the Late Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Last night was the warmest of the season. It was impossible to sleep with windows closed.

Hon. A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona, publishes an exhaustive review of the Apache question, in the *Alta*, this morning. He warmly indorses General Crook's policy of uniting the friendly Indians against the Apaches, and says: "The robbed and plundered citizens of this Territory are sick and tired of war, and earnestly desire that the flow of blood shall stop. Had General Crook gone on with his plans it would have been but a few months before the entire tribes would have sued for peace on terms that would have insured the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of this Territory. Any other kind of peace is a monstrous crime against this people, and swindle upon the government and the whole people, who are taxed to feed and clothe the Indians. The more the Indians are fed and protected at posts, the greater has been the destruction of life and property, and after remaining for a time at the posts, they have, in every instance save one, left without any pretended excuse and engaged in open war. Such has been our experience with the Apache Indians." He denounces Colyer for dodging through the country, refusing to see or hold communication with the white settlers, treating with contempt all overtures from them. He says: "He made no peace, but only bribed a few unimportant Indians with presents to go on the reservations for a few days, draw rations, clothing, and go away on the war-path again." He says: "It would be cheaper for the government to board the entire Apache nation at a first-class hotel than to form such a policy, when Arizona, with proper protection, would within a few years produce twenty millions of gold and silver annually."

The *Alta*, editorially, endorses the Governor, and says he cannot be accused of ignorance of the subject, nor his faith controverted, and the responsibility of the recent butcheries by the Apaches lies directly on Colyer and his associates.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Confessions of the Captured Ku-Klux—Who the Chief Officers Are—The State Debt—The Governor Recommends the Sale of Railroad Interests, and Denounces the Makers of the Debt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A Raleigh despatch says that nearly two hundred Ku-Klux will be tried at the term of court on the 27th instant. All will confess, many making conflicting and ridiculous statements. A more demoralized set could scarcely be found. One of them swears that he was sworn into the order by a Methodist preacher, who informed him that Plato Dunham, defeated candidate for Congress, was the Chief; that Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, was the Grand Chief of North Carolina; Wade Hampton was the Grand Chief of South Carolina; N. B. Forrest was the Grand Cyclops for the Southern States, and Frank Blair the Grand Cyclops for the United States. It is claimed at the court that the order is purely political."

A despatch from Raleigh, N. C., says: "The Governor's message, which was sent in yesterday, shows the debt of North Carolina to be $34,800,000. The people are unable to pay the interest on this sum, and the Governor recommends the sale of the railroad interests of the State, to prevent repudiation; but at the same time he says no financial policy should be determined upon until the facts connected with the debt are ascertained, in order that some conclusion may be reached as to the disposition of the liabilities of the State. After the message was read, a resolution was offered in the House and referred, reciting that as the debt was created by strangers, elected under bayonets, who voted moneys to railroads and otherwise embezzled the funds of the State, a provision should therefore be made for repudiating the entire State debt."

Senator Rice, of Arkansas, on the Southern Situation.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 23.—A *Gazette* reporter interviewed Senator Rice to-day, who is just returned from Mississippi, where he has been taking evidence as a member of the sub-Ku-Klux Committee. He does not agree with Senator Blair's conclusions. While Blair states that the public officials have been plundering the people to a great extent, Rice says there has been very little corruption in the State or County Governments, and that the Ku-Klux bill had good effect on Mississippi. He says prominent Democrats do not denounce the Ku-Klux because they are influential in carrying the elections. He says nothing is done by the officers of the law in Mississippi to punish those guilty of outrages. He thinks the committee will recommend the passage by the Senate of the House Amnesty bill. Mr. Rice announces that he favors universal suffrage and universal amnesty. He says the organization of militia in this State means no good; that the late removals by the President of prominent Republicans here will have the effect to unite the wing of the party to which he belongs, and that if the President would quit interfering in the local affairs of the party there would be less probability of two Republican candidates for the Presidency being nominated in case the Democrats decide on the passive policy.

The Long Island Steamboat Disaster.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 23.—The eleven bodies have been recovered lost by the disaster to the steamer New London. None of the missing passengers have been found. The flags on all the shipping in the harbor are at half mast.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

What the Joint Committee on Legislative Apportionment are Doing.

The Reporting Resolution Killed in the House.

Passage of a Senate Resolution Favoring the Removal of the Tariff on Lumber.

The Chicago Municipal Reform Bill Reported Favorably in the Senate.

Pominent Features of the Pending Revenue Bills.

[Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

COOK COUNTY ABSENTEES.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 23.—The absentees from Cook are Messrs. Dixon, Foss, Headeld, and Austin.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The Joint Committee on Legislative Apportionment, in their informal meeting last night, got up an informal plan, the special object of which seems to be to hand over the State to the Democrats from time to time. With a Republican majority of over 30,000, the Democrats are given certainly twenty-four districts, and a fair opportunity to carry some more. The committee with great ingenuity succeeded in swamping several counties which are Republican, or rapidly becoming so. Tazewell, which is rather Republican than not, is disposed of by being linked with Ford, and Green is tacked on to Macoupin so as to suppress that county. Marion is kept in the Democracy by attaching Fayette and Jefferson. Clay is swamped by Effingham and Jasper, as Henderson is by Hancock, Jackson by Union and Alexander, Williamson by Franklin and Saline, Macon by Shelby, Coles by Cumberland and Moultrie. Madison ought to be a district by itself, but to insure it to the Democracy Jersey is added to it. Luckily this informal plan will never become a formal one.

THE REPORTING QUESTION.

The reporting resolution came up in the House this morning, and was practically defeated. Sullivan, Pixley, Massenburg, Taylor and Dornblaser, of the Printing Committee reported dead against the measure.

TAX ON LUMBER.

The Senate passed, with scarcely a negative vote, the joint resolution requesting Congress to remove the tax on lumber. It was opposed by Carter, who wanted to protect the lumber industry of the Northwest, while Dore thought it good, but insufficient, and in a forcible speech advocated the putting of iron and salt in the same resolution, since they were what Chicago wanted to get at as low price as possible. They would have been put in, but there were some fears of overloading the resolution.

ILLINOIS RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

There are rumors that attempt will be made by persons more zealous than wise to resurrect the bill for another lock or dam on the Illinois River, which was defeated last winter. If that bill failed then, it will fail doubly, and will drag down with it every emergency bill required for this city. There are so many absentees, that it does not take many votes to defeat a bill, and the more of the so-called Chicago measures that are pushed, the greater will the prejudice against Chicago be, and the less will she get.

THE CHICAGO MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported unanimously in favor of the bill enlarging the power of the Mayor of Chicago.

BIGAMY.

The House bill in relation to bigamy, which has passed the Senate, simply repeals the provision of the law of 1853 requiring testimony of witnesses of either marriage, and also the legitimate record of evidence, so that hereafter there may be convictions for bigamy in this State.

DECLINES.

The Secretary of State has declined to send to the House any of the bills vetoed by the Governor after the Legislature adjourned, holding that they are no longer subject to the control of the House.

A SEASON OF TALK.

The House did nothing to-day but talk about garnisheements and Justices of the Peace, and the knowledge which all lawyers present showed of Justice practice was unexpectedly great.

APPORTIONMENT AGAIN.

The Republican caucus met this evening. Members from Cook decided to adopt Galloway's plan, published yesterday. The following districts were decided on: Eighth, Lake and McHenry; Ninth, Boone and Winnebago; Tenth, Stephenson and Jo Daviess; Eleventh, Carroll and Whiteside; Twelfth, Ogle and Lee; Thirteenth, DeKalb, Kane and Dupage; Fourteenth, DeKalb, Kendall, and Grundy; Fifteenth, Will; Sixteenth, Iroquois and Kankakee; Seventeenth, Ford and Livingston; Eighteenth, LaSalle; Nineteenth, Putnam, Marshall, and Woodford.

REVENUE BILL.

The objectionable Senate Revenue bill has been greatly modified for the better by striking out the provision for taxing shares of companies as well as the property represented by those shares, as well as the murderous tax on the gross profits of transportation and other companies, but no action has been had to strike out the equally unjust method of taxing a mortgage and of also taxing the mortgaged land without making a deduction for the incumbrance. It may be well enough to tax the farm at its full value, and let the mortgage go, or to tax the holder of the mortgage and deduct its amount from the assessment of the farm, but to tax both is to remain in this vicious system of double taxation. There is no element of wealth about the mortgage which should make it taxable in any such way. Let the mortgage be destroyed, and the State has lost nothing. There has been a transfer of property, but no distribution of any. There is no taxable element about the mortgage, until the farmholder, by constant saving, has succeeded in getting together enough to pay off his mortgage. To tax the mortgage is to tax a possibility, a something which may never have an existence, and which is all the less likely to exist, by reason of taxation. It is to be regretted that this double taxation occurs in the House Revenue bill, and that the committee, when the subject was before them, almost unanimously decided to allow it to remain there, as well as the equally unwise tax on moneys and credits. The truth is, that there is a certain amount of prejudice among members against what is called capital, a prejudice which is inborn, and cannot be removed. They look upon a man who lends money to a farmer, as a ravening wolf. Were he to lend him its equivalent in seed corn, clothes and tools, and take his pay in wheat, they would think it a very different and neighborly action. It is impossible to get them to change their minds on this subject, though they, and not the people they want to hit at, are the final sufferers. There is great faith here in the omnipotence of legislation, and enough antiquated and exploded ideas on the subject of revenue to drive one distracted. It is also provided by the House bill that all personal property in the State shall be taxed, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, and also that all personal property outside of, but belonging to residents in, the State shall be taxed, the result of which will be that in many cases personal property will be taxed in this and in other States. So far as the mechanism of the two bills is concerned the difference is not very great, except that the House bill dispenses with that excrescence called the State Board of Equalization. Both bills make provision for levying and collecting the taxes and special assessments of cities along with the State and county taxes, and by the same officers. The result of this will be to cut off a number of officeholders, and to greatly diminish the cost of levying and collecting the revenue. It is true that County Treasurers, who are made Collectors, are given pretty extensive fees, but that will not apply to Cook County, whose Treasurer must be a salaried officer. A Town Collector, however, by the Senate bill, is given a commission of 2 per cent on the first $20,000 collected, and 1 per cent on the remainder, which certainly will not do for the city of Chicago. Provision is also made for the sale of property which has not paid its tax by the county officers. The traces of a Chicago hand are manifest in one of the sections on this subject, which requires that the lots disposed of for delinquent taxes shall be sold separately, and in consecutive order; all for the convenience of tax-sale buyers, and to keep a Collector from carrying on the sales in a way which may disconcert and interfere with them. This same provision appears in the House bill, having been copied directly from the other. It has been suggested that this business of tax-buyers be abolished, by providing that the State, county or city shall itself buy in the land on which the taxes have not been paid. If this were done, the city or county would, during the first year, have to borrow to make good the deficiency; but, after that time, the twenty-five per cent which will begin coming in from the redemption of a portion of these lands will more than cover the interest which the municipality will have to pay on the borrowed money. The gain by the avoidance of tax titles in the future will be very great.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 23.

THE INSURANCE INTEREST.

A petition from John V. Farwell and others, asking the repeal of so much of the law as requires foreign insurance companies to make deposit with the State Treasurer, was referred to Messrs. Carter, Jewett and Crawford.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back Senate bill 278, to prevent fishing on the grounds of others without leave.

Mr. HAMPTON moved to amend by striking out the provision prohibiting the use of hooks.

Mr. STREVELL favored the bill on the ground of discouraging vagabondism.

Mr. TINCHER opposed the bill on the ground of utter uselessness, and moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. LANDRIGAN urged its passage for the reason that the farmer is entitled to protection from trespass.

The Senate refused to strike out the hooks.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

POWERS OF MAYORS.

Mr. CARTER'S bill to extend the powers of Mayors was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INSANE ASYLUM BILL.

Mr. WASHBURN offered a resolution requesting the Governor to return, without his action, Senate bill 2[illegible], relating to the Southern Insane Asylum. Adopted.

BIGAMY.

The order or yesterday, making House Bill 23, repealing Chapter 30, Revised Statutes, entitled "Bigamy," was suspended, the bill taken up and passed.

JUSTICES' JURISDICTION.

Mr. WHITING offered a resolution requesting the return by the Judiciary Committee, with or without action, the bill increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Adopted.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. WHITING called up the resolution offered some days ago requesting Congress to modify the tariff to admit lumber free of duty.

Mr. CARTER objected to the passage of the resolution on grounds that the lumber interest of Wisconsin, Michigan and the trade in Chicago would be very materially injured.

Mr. DORE opposed the resolution. He was opposed to high tariff, but wanted some other things included,—for instance, iron. He moved its reference to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. McNULTA defended the resolution. He did not want to be taxed two dollars in gold per thousand feet for the benefit of Chicago. The tax was a robbery in the guise of law.

Mr. DORE defended his motion, as there was ample time to consider the matter.

Mr. FULLER opposed the idea of this instructing of members of Congress. He was against legislating for Congress.

Mr. WHITING said the fact that the forests of Wisconsin and Michigan were destroyed by fire was ample reason why the Canadian forests should be drawn upon. Illinois paid one million of dollars annually by reason of this tax. He wanted the forests of the Northwest protected.

Mr. KERR desired to amend by inserting iron, coal, and salt, and all other things used in this country. Ruled out, and the resolution adopted. Ayes, 29; noes, 6.

Mr. DORE entered a motion to reconsider, upon which he showed that the tariff upon iron or salt far exceeded that of the tariff upon lumber. He was in favor of asking Congress to relieve people from greater oppression first. The idea that the fires in Wisconsin and Michigan destroyed the forest was a mistake. There would be more lumber cut there next year than there ever was before. He was utterly opposed to the high tariff. He was not quite sure but that he was opposed to any tariff except enough to produce revenue.

Mr. CARTER characterized the resolution as an injustice to the suffering community, especially one where this article of consumption involved such large interests as it did in his district.

Mr. VORIS wanted iron included in the resolution, citing the fact that the people of Illinois paid to the iron interests of Pennsylvania fabulous sums. If Chicago was suffering, take off the duty on iron, marble, glass, &c.

Mr. CRAWFORD was opposed to reconsidering the vote, because the amount of revenue was so inconsiderable as to be worthless; that the expense of collection absorbed three-fourths of the revenue derived.

Mr. WHITING moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; lost—yeas, 11; nays, 17.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE LUMBER TAX.

The question of reconsidering the lumber resolution was resumed.

The Senate refused to reconsider—ayes, 13; noes, 18.

BILLS ENGROSSED.

Several bills reported back as engrossed.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. VAN DORSTEN introduced a bill establishing the salary of the Lieutenant Governor. No amount was specified; also a bill appropriating $110,000 for completing the Southern Normal University.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on State Charitable Institutions, reported back a bill for the compensation of Commissioners of Public Charities, recommending that it be laid on the table till the Fourth of July; also the bill relating to the Insane Asylum at Elgin, with the same recommendation, it being a duplicate of the bill already passed. Concurred in. Also a bill to provide rooms, etc., for the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago, recommending its passage.

Mr. LANGLEY entered a motion to reconsider the vote laying a bill for the compensation of Commissioners of Charities on the table.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill repealing the act creating the Court of Common Pleas of Amboy, recommending its passage.

The same committee reported back the bill extending the powers of Mayors, recommending its passage. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. LANING, from the same committee, reported back the bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, with the recommendation that it lie on the table until July 4, 1872.

The report elicited considerable discussion, and was agreed to by—ayes, 5; noes, 28.

Mr. PIERCE moved to amend by vacating the present bonds of Justices, Police Magistrates, and Constables, and providing for filing new bonds of double the amount.

Mr. TINCHER moved the reference of the bill to a committee of its friends, indicating Messrs. Fuller, Strevell, and McNulta.

Under the operation of the previous question, the amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back Senate bill 292, relating to the reassessment of property, where the assessment rolls are lost or burned, with an amendment, which was concurred in. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 283, amending Chapter 106, Revised Statutes, entitled venue, with a recommendation to lay on the table until the 4th of July.

Mr. HAMPTON characterized the present law relating to venue as opening the door for the escape of criminals, thereby placing a premium on lynch law.

Mr. McNULTA defended the report, on the ground that all men are entitled to every possible chance for life.

Mr. Langley opposed the report, although not in favor of the bill, as its provisions did not extend far enough. Pending consideration of the report, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE PRINTING QUESTION.

The Printing Committee reported back unfavorably the joint resolution to have the reports of the proceedings, believing that the resolution was in the nature of a contract and therefore under the constitution unauthorized. The report was concurred in.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

The Committee on Geology was, on motion of Mr. HINCHCLIFFE instructed to inquire as to the expediency of having the State Geologist make borings in parts of the State where drought prevails, in order to determine the water supply, and also the best means of making it available.

EMINENT DOMAIN BILL.

Mr. Nelson's Eminent Domain bill, offered at the special session, was reintroduced.

CHICAGO REFORM BILL.

The bill increasing the power of the Mayor of Chicago was read a second time and sent to the Committee on Municipalities.

COOK COUNTY PETITIONS.

The petition of the Cook County Supervisors, praying for the repeal of the act relative to reporting in Cook County courts, was referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Mr. KNOWLES offered a bill to provide for rebating or remitting taxes upon property destroyed by fire.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The bill making appropriations for the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary was favorably reported back by the committee.

DESTROYED JUDICIAL RECORDS.

Mr. VOCKE offered a bill relating to the judicial records destroyed by the fire.

SEATS.

Mr. VOCKE offered a resolution in relation to seats reserved for absentees, and Mr. Frew moved as an amendment to have an entirely new deal, and made a pathetic speech on the subject.

The amendment was laid on the table by 84 to 57, the largest vote yet cast. The resolution was lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. MORRISON, of Cook introduced a bill to repeal the act relative to official reporters in Cook County, which was sent to the Fees and Salaries Committee.

The rules were not suspended to allow Mr. Waite's bill, allowing the Common Council of Chicago to pass a new Appropriation bill, and to rebate for property destroyed by the fire, to be read a second time.

The bill providing guardians for habitual drunkards was sent to a special committee on temperance.

The bill relating to divorce was, with some others, ordered to a third reading.

The bill in relation to roads and bridges was recommitted.

GARNISHEEMENT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill relating to garnisheement.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of the Garnisheement bill was concluded, and the matter was discussed at great length, and was finally reported back with amendments.

ATTACHMENTS.

The bill in regard to attachments before Justices of the Peace was discussed and favorably considered.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mr. VOCKE'S bill in relation to life insurance came up. The principal provision of this bill is that no policy shall be totally forfeited by nonpayment of premiums. The bill was reported back with the recommendation, it pass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. SHORT the subject of of revenue was postponed till December

The Eminent Domain bills were made the special order for December.

The bill to prevent the unjust collection of taxes on burnt property, was read a second time and sent to the Committee on Municipal Officers.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered a bill on the subject of restoring lost titles. Sent to the special Committee on Records.

Adjourned.

THE WEST.

A Blast from the Mormon Church Organ—Heavy Rains in Utah—Mining Operations Suspended—Brigham Young's Bail.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 22.—The Church organ to-day has a long article, full of indignation and anger against the New York *Herald*, because the *Herald*, commenting upon a telegraphic statement from this city, that well-known citizens, polygamists, were contemplating putting away their plural wives, said that their plural wives and their families are the inheritance, and therefore in a sense the property of the nation, and the nation must and will see to it that they are cared for. "This is the most perfect illustration," says the Church organ, "of Satan rebuking sin we ever witnessed."

Heavy rains prevailed to-day, during which a new two-story house in Commercial street, built of adobe, went to ruins. Several persons narrowly escaped with their lives.

Despatches from Little Cottonwood state that owing to the storms during the two weeks past mining has been discontinued to a great extent. The snow at present is about three feet deep on the level.

The *Review* says the amount of Brigham Young's bail has been raised among the poor of Salt Lake by contribution, and is ready to be paid over.

The grand jury came into court late this evening, and, after reporting a number of bills of a local character, were, at their own request, dismissed till the second Tuesday in January next. The court adjourned till day after to-morrow. It is said that an effort will be made by defendant's counsel to have the cases of Brigham Young, Mayor Wells, Stout, and others postponed till the March term.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—PASSED DOWN—Barks Lafrinier, Maria Martin, F. Morrell, F. B. Gardner, Clyde, Masten, Van Valkenburg; Schooners L. Dall, Prince Alfred, Luff, C. P. Minch, Montmorency, Josephine, F. D. Barker, Star of the North, A. G. Morey, Levi Rawson, Kelderhouse, Hattie Johnson, Guiding Star, Glad Tidings, Sasco, Ellingwood, Whaling.

PASSED UP—Propeller Idaho.

DETROIT, Nov. 23—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Mary Karecki; Barks Orphan Boy, Butcher Boy, Elizabeth Jones; Schooners City of Milwaukee, Southwest, Wm. Young.

PASSED UP—Bark Northwest; Schooner F. M. Knapp.

WIND—Southwest.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 48 hours, 767 head; shipments, 3 cars to St. Louis; slaughtered, 250 head.

Hogs—Receipts—2,184 head; slaughtered, 1,314 head. Hogs worth $3.40a3.80. One sale was made to-day at $3.85.

NEW YORK.

The Latest Gossip Concerning Minister Schenck's Mining Speculations.

How Sheriff Brennan Manages to Earn a Livelihood.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWEED'S CASE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Tweed's adherents are greatly alarmed lest he be indicted by the grand jury now in session. All the members have declared themselves in favor of indicting Tweed, and there seems no chance of his avoiding both civil and criminal conviction unless he runs away, which many still insist he is preparing to do.

THE TURF.

It is reported that the owner of Goldsmith Maid has offered to wager $25,000 with Robert Bonner that the mare can trot 1 to 1 1-2 seconds faster than the horse Dexter, and will prove her capacity next Saturday at the Prospect Park Course.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

It is expected that John A. Kennedy and Thos. C. Acton will be members of the new Board of Police Commissioners, which will comprise three Republicans and two Reform Democrats. Superintendent Kelso will be removed, no doubt, and Inspector Dilks, or Walling, be appointed instead.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE has not been confined to demanding extortionate and illegal fees, but a more direct and impudent system of fraud has been practised by him from which revenue has been derived, compared with which the extortions of the Sheriff's jury are slight. Directly in opposition to the statute, Brennan has drawn fifty cents from Supervisors for every arrest made in the city, yielding him about $10,000 per annum. A statute makes the taking of illegal fees by officers criminal, and prescribes severe punishment; but prevalent as the crime is, a case is very seldom brought into court. The incumbents of the sheriff's office realize a fortune every year, and extortions are increased with the advent of every new Sheriff. The bonds fees have increased with particular rapidity. O'Brien's predecessor fixed them at about $6, O'Brien himself, when he came into office, put them at $11.80, which was exacted with such regularity that during the three years he held office prisons outside of the profession settled down into the belief that it was a legitimate charges. Since the advent of Sheriff Brennan they have been fixed at $20.75. Loud cries for the redress of this imposition are made, and the Committee of Seventy is expected to institute civil and criminal proceedings in every case in which the extortions are not covered by the statute of limitations.

SCHENCK.

The announcement in London through a printed circular of the name of General Schenck, our Minister to England, as one of the Directors of the Emma Silver Mining Company, has created much feeling in English circles, and has called out an editorial article of regret in the *Economist*, of that city. Copies of the circular referred to were promptly despatched to this city by the Scotia, addressed to different journals, exhibiting considerable haste if not malice on the part of somebody in London. It is thought possible here that the name of Schenck was announced upon the circular without his knowledge or consent. Another explanation, more probable, is this General Schenk was appointed Minister to England simultaneously with an invitation extended to him by Jay Cook to become law officer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. Following directly upon that the proposition for a joint-high commission was precipitated. The President urged General Babcock to accept the mission to England, which involved his remaining here to participate in making the treaty. To accommodate the President, and facilitate Schenck, Jay Cooke has allowed his proposition to rest in abeyance. It was Schenck's purpose at one time to resign his commission as Minister after the ratification of the treaty, but he was urged by high officials with whom he had been brought in contact to go to England and enter upon his duties at least for a year, if no more. He had the assurance of Cook that this would be agreeable to the corporation, of which he was President, and that the place which had been offered him should be kept open. Upon these conditions General Schenck went to England. If it is true that he has consented to become Director of the Emma Mining Company, it is claimed to be probable that he has decided also to terminate his mission to England, and enter on the duties of the more lucrative position tendered him by President Cook. The publication of his relations with the mining company may have been premature. Whether so or not, it places our Minister in a very awkward, if not equivocal, attitude. He certainly seems to have made a pecuniary sacrifice in leaving a place worth $25,000 a year, where the cost of living is comparatively nothing, for an expensive post which he now occupies at a salary of only $17,500. The matter is the theme of wide discussion here, and demands immediate explanation.

MONEY.

The rates for money hardened slightly this afternoon, 6 per cent being the rate on call with exceptions at 7 to borrowers on stocks. The advance was attributed to a rumored lock up of currency, but probably the increased currency movements to the South and West had more to do with it. The ease in the London money market, where discounts are obtainable at 2 3-4a 3 per cent led many to believe that the Bank of England would this morning reduce its minimum discount rate. Such, however, was not the case, and the minimum remains at 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds were firm at the early board, but a little off in the afternoon. In the Board Room to-day, $2,500,000 of the called coupon bonds of 1862 were offered at par, and accrued interest in gold from November 1, while par in gold flat was bid for the entire lot. Central Pacific bonds closed firm at 103 1-8 to 103 1-2. At Amsterdam Centrals are selling at 89. The Chesapeake & Ohio 6 per cent gold bonds are selling at 94 and accrued interest. Union Pacific were in demand to-day, and closed at 91 3-8 to 91 3-4 for firsts; 78 3-4 to 79 for land grants; 82 to 83 for incomes, and 27 7-8 to 28 for stock.

GOLD

was dull, fluctuating between 110 5-8 and 110 7-8, and closing at the latter price. For the greater part of the day scarcely a purchase was made, and operators stood around in the loan market or gathered in little knots and discussed the probabilities of a rise or fall. The loan market was quoted at 1 and 4 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The amount of gold which the market will gain early in December by the settlement of the 5 per cent loan negotiation is estimated, by those most competent to judge, as less than $10,000,000. The speculators in the Gold Room, as a rule, believe in a lower premium, and there is a large short interest in the market.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Exchange has declined this afternoon to 109 1-4 for 60 days, and 110 for sight. This is owing to the large quantity of cotton liens which have been thrown upon the market within the last few days.

STOCKS

were steady, with an advance in some shares. Toward the close Wabash touched 64 1-8, and Boston, Erie & Hartfords advanced 3-8 per cent. on the continued reports of the absorption of the road by the Pennsylvania Central.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was only a limited inquiry for the high grades of flour, but these were less plenty and firm. The market was dull and tame for the low grades. Holders of winter wheat were firm at the opening, but at the close the market was dull and heavy for all descriptions. Shippers hold off and millers buy sparingly. Choice amber is scarce. Corn was easier, though fairly active. The demand was mainly for export, though fair for the home trade.

[To the Associated Press.]

MINISTER SCHENCK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The *Mail* says it is quite likely that General Schenck has decided to terminate his mission to England, and accept a position in the law office of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is understood to have been kept open for him for some time.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The *Mail* says it has received a letter from F. W. Loring, dated Camp Whipple, Arizona, and that he could not possibly have been among the party massacred in the Wickenburg coach.

BONDSMEN QUALIFIED.

The bondsmen of Thomas C. Fields qualified to-day, and were accepted.

THE BROKEN SAVINGS BANKS.

Excitement in regard to the failures of the savings banks has quieted down. All the banks that failed had large deposits from the poor. The National Savings Bank, though now paying up, will soon cease business. Its President, Henry Smith, recently lost much from stock speculations. The moneys of the Bowling Green Savings Bank had been used for political purposes. This bank used the name of Horace Greeley to induce people to patronize it.

The Bowling Green Savings Bank will probably pay 45 to 50 cents on the dollar.

THE ERIE CASE

was again before the Commissioner to-day. White, counsel for Fisk and Gould, stated that his clients, in obedience to the orders of the court, had caused certificates for 60,000 shares to be printed, but had not had time to sign and stamp them. He gave notice that he should present to Judge Blatchford a supplementary petition asking permission to introduce under the order of reference evidence to show that Fisk & Gould owned some of the shares now claimed by Heath & Raphael. The case was adjourned till the 9th of December.

MURDER CASE.

Appeal case of Foster, convicted of the murder of Putnam, came up this morning in the Supreme Court, with other important cases, but the District Attorney was not ready and it was postponed till the first Wednesday in December.

TWEED'S SURETIES.

This was the last day under the notice for justification of the sureties of Wm. M. Tweed, but Judge Leonard made an order extending the time twenty days. By subsequent proceedings before Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, the sheriff is made Tweed's bail until a new notice is given.

DIRTY STREETS.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee made a report showing that the streets are in a very foul condition. In many cases the contractor failed to clean them at all during the week, and where work has been done it has been imperfectly performed.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The grand total of subscriptions received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee for the Relief of Chicago and the Northwest foots up $906,510.67.

WASHINGTON.

Formal Reception of Prince Alexis by the President.

The Question of Precedence to be Tested by Creditors of a Suspended National Bank.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PENSION COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The report that Senator Conkling has been trying to force Commissioner Baker out of the Pension Office proves wholly incorrect. The Commissioner is strongly supported in all official quarters, and has his bureau in very efficient condition.

FLORIDA.

It is now announced that Republican members of the committee which lately made investigations into the affairs in Florida, will recommend that the President suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act in the two northern counties of Florida. Representative Scofield, Chairman of this committee, when here last week, stated that the condition of affairs in Florida, although unsettled, would not warrant such action.

CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL BURBRIDGE.

The Department of Justice has, at the request of the Secretary of War, instructed the United States District Attorney at Louisville to institute proceedings against General S. G. Burbridge, for alleged complicity in the prosecution of fraudulent claims against the Quartermaster General's Office.

TOUR OF THE INSPECTOR.

General Meigs will start to-morrow upon a prolonged inspection tour of the Quartermasters' stations and supplies. General Allen will discharge the duties of Quartermaster General during Meigs' absence.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sherman has left for Ohio.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

has decided to await a count of the house before proposing any definite measure.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE RECEPTION OF ALEXIS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Long before 1 o'clock a throng of people had congregated upon the portico of the Executive Mansion to witness the arrival of the Grand Duke. Many ladies were present, but, with the exception of representatives of the press, no one was admitted to the ante-room through which the Duke and suite would pass to the blue parlor, where the reception by the President took place. Soon after 12 o'clock the members of the Cabinet, with their wives, arrived. At 1 o'clock the royal visitor arrived, and the doors of the mansion were thrown wide open. As they alighted from the carriages a hearty cheer went up from those assembled on the portico, the Grand Duke acknowledging the salutation by turning when he reached the door and removing his cap. He entered the ante-room in company with Minister Catacazy and Admiral Poisset, all in complete regalia, followed by other members of the suite, also in their naval and official costumes. They were immediately ushered into the parlors, and the President, with Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Creswell, Generals Porter, Babcock, and Dent, and Marshal Sharpe came down stairs from the executive office and, passing through the ante-rooms, proceeded to the reception parlor, where the ceremonies took place. Minister Catacazy first presented the Grand Duke to the President, who shook hands. The Duke said it afforded him much pleasure to meet the chief of the nation with whom his own was on intimate terms of friendship, and the President cordially welcomed him, and expressed the hope that his sojourn in this country would be pleasant and gratifying. The Duke then presented the members of his suite to the President. The President in turn presented the members of his Cabinet and his official attendants to the Duke. After the introductions here were concluded, the President escorted the Grand Duke to the red parlor, where Secretary Fish presented him to the ladies. The other part of the company followed into the red parlor, where a brief but general conversation took place among all, the parties, the Duke addressing himself especially to Mrs. Grant. The interview lasted only fifteen minutes. When the distinguished visitors left the Executive Mansion the Grand Duke walked in front as on entering, and was cheered by the crowd outside as he reached the portico. He and Minister Catacazy and Admiral Poisset took seats in an open carriage. The Duke lifted his cap as the carriages drove from the premises and the suite in carriages followed, all returning to Minister Catacazy's residence. There will be no formal entertainment given the Duke in this city. To-morrow morning he will proceed to Annapolis in a special train, returning to Washington in time to leave for New York in the afternoon.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 20 per cent in favor of creditors of the First National Bank of New Orleans, payable as soon as the necessary schedules can be prepared by the Receiver. The United States claims have precedence for the balance remaining unpaid upon the check of Thomas L. May, amounting to $221,748, which was given by him as collateral security for the payment of his indebtedness at the time his large defalcation was discovered in the office of Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans. The government also claims precedence in addition for $13,400 on deposit in the bank, to the credit of its officers. The above amount has been received from the funds collected by the Receiver before the declaration of the present dividend. If it shall hereafter be decided by the courts that the whole amount of the check of May is counterbalanced by his indebtedness to the banks, as is claimed by the Receiver, this amount, together with what may hereafter be collected, will then be distributed in a final dividend. The question of the right of the government to precedence in the payments of deposits made by its officers to National Banks, will probably go to the Supreme Court for final decision.

DISTRICT ELECTION.

At an election here yesterday for delegates to the Territorial Legislature, and for the Loan bill, authorizing the creation of debt by the issue of $4,000,000 in bonds for special improvements and repairs in the District, there was a majority of probably 12,000 in favor of the loan. Twenty Republicans and two Loan Democrats are elected to the Legislature. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the votes cast are in favor of the loan.

THE REPORTED ANTI-GRANT MOVEMENT.

The *Herald* has personal information from Ben Butler, Henry Wilson and Thurlow Weed that they know nothing of the formation of an anti-Grant party. Mr. Wilson also disbelieves that Sumner is engaged in the movement.

WHAT HE COMES FOR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A despatch from Washington to the *Herald*, says that reliable information of the real object of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States, reports that "he is charged with a mission of an important and delicate character to our government, it being nothing less than a proposal for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two nations. A European war is apprehended, and Russia believes that with the active aid of the United States, or assisted by an extensive privateering fleet, under Russian letters of marque, she could defy all Europe."

INDIAN ENCROACHMENTS.

General Viall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, reports that a band of from seventy-five to one hundred half-breeds from British America have established winter quarters in the vicinity of the Milk River Agency, with a view to supplying the Indians with liquor and ammunition. General Gibbon has directed a portion of the seventh infantry to surprise them, spill their liquor, destroy the huts, bring away whatever is valuable and drive them from the country.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The carriage of Wm. Bruit, containing his family, while crossing the Ouchita River, at Rockport, Ark., on Tuesday, was turned over, and two of his children drowned.

—Rev. Alexander Ellis (colored), of Boston, has recovered $800 damages from the Narragansett Steamship Company for refusing him a seat at the table of the steamer Providence.

—Robert B. Prentiss, Grand Master of Odd Fellows, of Virginia, died on Wednesday night, at Charlottesville, Va.

—Through the introduction of the cholera into Halifax, by the steamer Franklin, three deaths have occurred. There are yet five cases at Cuizzetti Cook. The place has been quarantined.

—The Illinois River, at Peoria, froze over on Wednesday night, and navigation for the season has undoubtedly closed. The weather was bitterly cold yesterday morning, but had moderated some last night, and a heavy snow-storm was prevailing.

—There is snow enough in Minnesota to begin lumbering with, and the lumbermen in St. Paul are busy getting ready to go into camp.

—Dr. Robert A. Christian, Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, shot and killed himself at Fort Hayes, Kansas, on the 18th instant. Temporary despondency is assigned as the cause of the act.

—Captain Maguire, Tax Collector in St. Louis, yesterday levied on $45,800 in State bonds belonging to the Life Association of America, to satisfy a tax bill for $30,000, which the association refused to pay, on the ground that it is exempt from taxation. The association sued out a writ of replevin, but Captain Maguire refused to obey it, on the ground that this tax bill was an execution in the hands of an officer for a State lien and the bonds were not subject to replevin. Maguire will come before the Circuit Court.

—A company has been formed in St. Louis consisting of prominent merchants, for the erection of a new Chamber of Commerce building. The site proposed is the square bounded by Third and Fourth and Chestnut and Pine streets, one of the most central in the city. It is designed to cover the entire square with a magnificent building, and use such part of it for a Chamber of Commerce as the members of that body may elect. This has received the approval of the Board of Directors and a majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened immediately. The capital will be $1,000,000.

"PROGRESS."

In spite of the fact that a severe snow storm prevailed during the afternoon and evening, the Michigan Avenue Theatre was densely filled with an audience which, in point of quality, would have done credit to a Nilsson concert before the fire. Certainly, a more flattering tribute to the claims of the Wyndham troupe upon the Chicago public could not have been paid. We have neither time nor space to speak of "Progress" as it deserves, nor of the manner in which it was acted. Of this, however, there can be no question—that the play is eminently worthy of Robertson, who was never more successful in infusing his resplendent genius into a dramatic production; and that the Wyndham company is now as much superior to the old organization as that was superior to anything which Chicago had previously known. The play and the people who enact it are fully worthy of this high praise. Anxious though Mr. Wyndham may be to demonstrate the strength of his company, he should not think of displacing "Progress" for at least two weeks. Chicago can spare the old favorites for a time in order to enjoy the elegant entertainment which "Progress" and its powerful cast afford. We reserve further comment until to-morrow.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

In local finances, there seems to be more activity in checking and depositing at nearly all the banks, showing that the volume of business is increasing. The daily bank clearings now average about $2,000,000, which is nearly, if not quite, as large as at this time last year. Deposits at the majority of the banks continue large yet, but the requirements of the pork-packers are increasing, and, if it were not for the payments of considerable amounts of insurance, the aggregate of deposits would be considerably diminished. Money, however, is easy yet, and borrowers who furnish satisfactory collaterals get it for, say, thirty days without difficulty.

Eastern exchange seems to be more abundant, owing to the increase of bills drawn by packers, and also to the payments of insurance money.

THE CANADIAN BANKS.

The Montreal papers publish a general statement of the banks of Canada for the month ending October 31, 1871. There are nineteen banks, whose capital is thus stated:

Capital authorized	$58,366,000
Capital subscribed	37,068,200
Capital paid up	36,497,500
Aggregate deposits	48,110,931
Aggregate amount of notes in circulation	24,239,400

The Bank of Montreal, of which a branch has been opened in Chicago, under the charge of Mr. Richardson, makes the following exhibit:

Capital authorized	$12,000,000
Capital paid up	6,000,000

Its liabilities consist of the following items:

Notes in circulation	$3,176,840
Deposits payable on demand	8,560,312
Government deposits payable after notice	5,744,691
Other deposits payable after notice	5,387,020
Due other banks	480,544
Total liabilities	$23,388,397

Its assets are thus stated:

Specie	$2,034,164
Bank notes	1,511,408
Notes of other banks	595,902
Balance due from Canada banks	807,148
Balance due from banks and agents not in Canada	9,772,898
Loans to government	1,219,891
Discounts	18,192,784
Overdue debts secured	169,673
Real estate, &c.	310,167
Total assets	[illegible]

The total liabilities of the banks, exclusive of capital, are almost $85,000,000, and the assets about $139,000,000.

SHRINKAGE OF INSURANCE ASSETS.

One of the notable things in connection with the present statements of assets and liabilities of the bankrupt insurance companies is the enormous shrinkage of assets, as compared with their official statements made on the 1st of January. A half-a-dozen examples will furnish a tolerably fair example of the average.

	Assets reported Jany. 1.	Assets reported at present.
Connecticut, of Hartford	$405,038	$325,339
City, of Hartford	548,287	405,018
Putnam, of Hartford	770,782	498,013
Merchants', of Hartford	540,086	432,009
Norwich, of Norwich	381,730	290,000
Pacific, of San Francisco	1,800,000	1,000,000
Total	$4,445,303	$2,991,407

The above shows an average shrinkage of about 40 per cent on the assets of six companies, making $1,500,000 less than these companies constantly claimed as their available assets until the great fire exposed the falsity of their statements. Without having the corresponding figures in the cases of the other suspended companies, we are unable to say whether the average shrinkage of assets is 40 per cent for all. We are inclined to think that the New York companies, having been subject to more scrutiny from the Insurance Commissioner, will show a somewhat less average shrinkage, but it seems not improbable that the total assets of the sixty-three or four bankrupt insurance companies are at least $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 less than the public have always been led to believe by the official statements of the companies. It seems strange that what would be considered dishonorable and fraudulent in one business should come to be considered less so in another, and that the same men who, as bankers or managers of other corporations, would not dare to falsify their reports to any such extent, should do it unblushingly when it came to making a sworn statement of the assets of an insurance company. One explanation that is given of this general shrinkage is that "money in the hands of agents" at the time of the fire in this city, has not been forwarded as usual. It is claimed that agents throughout the country have held back what funds they happened to have in their hands, and have paid it over to their friends for unearned premiums on the policies of the bankrupt companies. This is probably true to a considerable extent, but the amount thus fraudulently disposed of by agents is probably very small compared to the shrinkage of assets.

CHICAGO RAILROADS TO THE SOUTHWEST.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, it is well known, has been controlled heretofore by the Burlington & Quincy, and has been one of the most important Southwestern connections of the latter to St. Joseph. Atchison, Leavenworth, and other prominent points on the Missouri River. But at the recent election of the Hannibal & St. Jo., the "Joy interest" was defeated by the election of a set of Directors in the interest of a clique composed of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co, and other Wall street speculators. Whatever schemes this clique contemplate in regard to the management of the road, the manipulation of the stock, and, possibly, the sale of the road to some other corporation, it is understood that the Burlington & Quincy Company have lost control of it, and are, for the present, without any direct route in their own control to the points above mentioned. The Burlington Company, however, control the Burlington & Missouri River Road, which penetrates both Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska, and it is intimated they are also casting covetous eyes upon the Chicago & Southwestern. If they could secure the latter road, it would give them a shorter route from Chicago to Leavenworth than is possessed by any other company.

The Chicago & Southwestern crosses the Burlington & Missouri River Road at Fairfield, Iowa, and the route from Chicago *via* Burlington and Fairfield to Leavenworth is thirty miles shorter than *via* the Rock Island Road, which is the present Eastern connection of the Chicago & Southwestern. The latter company has always been considered a branch of the Rock Island, but no lease or other transfer of the Southwestern to the Rock Island has been made yet, and, though negotiations are now pending, there seems to be some hitch in affairs, that may have been caused by the prospect of proposals from the Burlington Company to the Southwestern.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Gold steady at 110 3-4a 110 7-8. Loans 1 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $89,500,000.

Governments quiet and slightly lower.

The stock market opened with considerable activity in Western Union, Lake Shore, and Ohios. Shortly after the first call the market was heavy, but there was the usual afternoon rally at the close, in which Wabash, Ohios, and Union Pacific were quite prominent. The Boston, Hartford & Erie shares advanced 3-8 per cent, from 2 to 2 3-8 on the prospective lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Company. The advance in the general speculative list ranged from 1-4 to 3-4 per cent. The chief activity was in Wabash, Ohios & Lake Shore.

Money easy at 5 per cent.

Southern States securities strong and active at the close.

Sterling, 109 1-4.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	117 5-8	Coupons, '67	114 5-8
Coupons, '62	111 3-8	Coupons, '68	114 5-8
Coupons, '64	111 1-8	10-40s	109 3-4
Coupons, '65	111 5-8	Currency 6s	112 1-4
New	114		
State bonds:			
Missouri	97 3-4	Virginia, old	63 1-4
Tennessee, old	65 1-2	N. Carolina, old	37 1-2
Tennessee, new	64 1-2	N. Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	69		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	69	N. J. C.	100 3-4
Western Union	68 1-4	St. Paul	55
Quicksilver	24	Do pfd	75
Adams Express	85	Wabash	64 1-4
Wells & Fargo	57	Do pfd	80 1-2
American	59	Fort Wayne	97
United States	57 3-4	Terre Haute	17
Pacific Mail	47 1-4	Do pfd	50
New York Central	92 3-8	Chicago & Alton	116 1-4
N. Y. Central Scrip	87	Do pfd	120
Erie	30 5-8	O. & M.	43 1-8
Erie pfd	66	C., C. & C.	84
Harlem	121	C., B. & Q.	129
Harlem, pfd	121	Lake Shore	98 1-8
Reading	113 5-8	Indiana Central	19 3-4
Mich. Cent.	116	Illinois Central	130 1-4
Pittsburgh	127	Union Pacific	23 1-8
Northwestern	66 1-8	U. P. bonds	91 5-8
Do pfd	90 3-8	Central bonds	103 3-8
R. I.	109		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 23—4:30 p. m.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £300,000. Consols, 93 1-2a93 5-8; bonds of '62, 91 7-8; do '65, 92 1-4; do '67, 94 5-8; 10-40s, 90 1-4.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Rentes, 56f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 9 1-2a9 5-8d; Orleans, 9 7-8d; sales 18,000 bales on speculation, and 7,000 for export; sale on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 9 1-2d. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 25s30s. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 34s; short ribs, 32s. Tallow, 47s 3d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Poultry is very plenty, and cheap, and the markets are full of dressed meat, so that live stock sells slow, and generally lower, though receipts are light. Beeves to-day, 1,800 in, and more due. This makes 2,250 fresh cattle since Monday, beside several lots of State stock. Weather good, but trade slow, at half-a-cent decline. Stock not all sold. Best 8 1-2 cwt Kentucky cattle sold at 13c; few head 9 1-2c; 12 1-2c good; 7 1-2 cwt Ohio, 10 1-2c; lot 5 1-4 cwt Illinois, 8 1-2c. 5 cars Michigan 6 1-2 cwt; 9 state cows and stags 6a7 1-2; bulls 2 3-4, live weight.

Sheep, 3,300, and slow, at easier rates, or 4 1-2a 6 for sheep; few of 120 lbs 6 1-4, and lambs 5 3-4, at 7 1-4; car 92 lb Ohio sheep at 3-6, a lot 67 lb, thin States 4 3-8; two cars 84 lbs Ohio, 5 1-15.

Hogs, 6,250 selling at 4 1-4a4 1-2, for State, and 4 1-2a4.78, for Western; 3 cars Ohio going at 4 3-8, dressed; remain at 5 3-4a5 1-2.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 441 head, making 5,430 head or 330 cars increase; 52 cars last week; market rules dull and heavy; prices weak and unsettled; bulk of stock went Eastward in first hands; sales, 198 Indiana steers, 1,090 to 1,300 lbs, $4.00a4.75; 175 Ohio, 925 to 1,468 lbs, $3.50a5.60; 29 Michigan, 1,054 lbs, $3.80; 112 Illinois, 1,115 to 1,560 lbs, $4.25a5.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,400. Market dull and inactive; demand limited; prices nominal; sales 638 Canada lambs, 80 to 92 lbs, at $5.00a6.25; 330 Canada sheep, 111 to 148 lbs, at $5.00a5.30; 479 Ohio, 88 lbs, at $4.12 1-2; 218 Michigan, 79 lbs, $3.75; 196 New York, 87 lbs, $4.55.

Hogs—Receipts 4,100. Market fairly active and prices steady, closing firm. Sales at $4.00a 4.50 for medium to selected.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Fancy and light goods are being closed out at low figures, especially imported dress goods, while all staple articles are generally firm. The only change of importance is a reduction in Reynold's AA bleached muslins, from 12 1-2c to 12c. Printing cloths firm at 7 5-8a 7 3-4c. Printed calicoes firm at 11 1-2c for fancies. Mousdelaines of the best makes in limited request at 20c. Imperial reps are salable at 21 1-2 a22c, and heavy brown sheetings at 12 1-2a13c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—COTTON—Demand fair and prices advanced; middling upland, 19 3-4.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine, Western, and State, $5.85a6.20; common to good, $6.40a6.60; good to choice, $6.65a7.20; white wheat, extra, $7.20a7.40; extra Ohio, $6.60a7.20; St. Louis, $6.80a 9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled; receipts, 243,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.50a1.53; winter red Western, $1.60a1.64; amber, $1.65a1.67; white, $1.44a1.73; extra choice amber Indiana, $1.73. Rye dull; Western, 93a95c. Barley, demand fair and market firm; Canada West, $1.00a1.22. Malt quiet. Corn dull and prices have declined; receipts, 163,000 bu; Western mixed, in store, 78a78 1-2c; afloat, 78 1-2a79c. Oats, demand fair; market firm; receipts, 80,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 53 1-2a54c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee, demand fair and market firm. Sugar, demand fair and market firm. Molasses less active; New Orleans, 66a70c. Rice, 8a9c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 13 1-2c; refined, 23c.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 67 1-2a68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular; mess, $12.90a13.00. Beef—Cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear, 7 7-8a8c; December and January, 7 3-4c; short rib, 8c; short cut, 9 1-4c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9a9 1-2c; prime kettle rendered, 9 3-4c; November and December, 9 1-2c; February, 9 5-8c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—11a14c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat a shade lower, quiet; extra white Michigan, $1.56; No. 1 do, $1.46 1-2a1.48; amber Michigan, $1.43 1-2a1.44; No. 2 red, 1.34 1-2. Corn quiet; high mixed, 51c; new, 50 1-2c; low mixed, 50 1-2c; new, 50c; Michigan, 50c; new, 50 1-2a51c. Oats a shade lower, quiet; No 1, 37c; No. 2, 35 1-2c; rejected, 33 3-4c.

CLOVER SEED—Michigan and Indiana, $8.80.

FREIGHTS—Firm; asking 7c sail, 8c steam to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 42,000; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—COTTON—Firmer; 17 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; super winter, $5.25a5.75; double extra, $6.25a6.50; triple extra, $6.70a7.00. Wheat slow, buyers demand concessions; No. 2 red winter, $1.50a1.51. Corn quiet and weak; mixed on track, 35a46c; do, sacked, 42a44c. Barley steady, at 72 1-2a80c for Minnesota. Rye firm; No. 2, 73c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89 1-2c.

TOBACCO—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork 50c lower. Dry salt meat quiet; jobbing and order lots shoulders, 5 1-4a 5 1-2c; clear rib, 6 1-4c; clear sides, 6 3-4c. Bacon quiet; small lots shoulders, 7 5-8c; clear rib and clear sides, 7 3-4c; sugar-cured hams, 14a15c. Lard quiet at 7 3-4a8 3-4c, steam.

HOGS—Firm and active at $3.90a4.45.

CATTLE—Steady, at 4a5c for good to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bu; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 9,600 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; hogs, 9,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—COTTON—Firm; low middlings, 17 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; $6.75a7.00. Wheat firm; $1.42a1.45. Corn firm; new, 44a45c. Rye dull; a shade lower; 77a79c. Oats steady; 35a 40c. Barley 75a85c.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Firm.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Firm.

CLOVER SEED—In good demand; 10 1-2a11 1-4c on arrival; 1-4c higher from store.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new held $12.75. Lard dull; sales prime steam at 8 1-2c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders, 4 7-8a5c; clear rib and clear, 6a6 3-8c loose. Bacon fair demand and higher; clear rib and clear, at 7a7 1-2c. Green meats dull; shoulders 4c, and sides 5a5 1-8c; hams, 6 3-4a7 1-2c for heavy to medium; 7 3-4a8 1-2 for light.

HOGS—Quiet and weak; closing flat at $4.00a 4.30.

WHISKEY—Higher; 90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat 1c lower on No. 2 spring; sales 6,000 bu No 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.30. Corn lower; 16,000 bu No. 2 Western at 61c. Oats and rye neglected. Barley in good demand; 1,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at 80c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour nominal; spring extras, $5.70a6.65 for medium to choice. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2, $1.20 cash; $1.20 1-2, December; $1.22 3-4, January. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Corn easier; No. 2, 41c. Rye dull; No. 1, 62c. Barley nominal; No. 2, 62c.

LIVE HOGS—Weak, and 10a15c lower, at $3.80a 3.90; dressed, $4.25a4 50.

PROVISIONS—Downward; mess pork, $12.00 for round lots. Lard, 8 3-4c for kettle.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL LOCKS, BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 23.—CLEARED—Admiral, Lemont; J. W. McGennis, Lemont; Advance, Lemont; C. W. Walker, Lemont; R. H. Atkinson, Lemont; Erwin, Lemont; prop Wasp, Summit; Henry, Sag; General McPherson, Lemont; J. H. Walker, Lemont; Cushman, Lockport.

ARRIVED—Augusta, Prison, 80 yds stone; Erwin, Prison, 55 yds stone; B. A. Thorpe, Utica, 160 tons coal; Chicago Belle, Utica, 6,100 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn, 815 pounds merchandize; Bay State, La Salle, 10,087 bu oats; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Stars and Stripes, Summit, 89 yds stone; Mayflower, Lemont, 89 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Jr., Lemont, 69 yds stone; D. Hess, Lemont, 55 yds stone; M. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Reseda, Lemont, 66 yds stone; S. & T., Lemont, 69 yds stone; Geo. Judd, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Planet, Lemont, 83 yds stone; H. L. Peaslee, Lemont, 74 yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 86 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 71 yds stone; Monarch, Lockport, 3 cords wood, 12,000 feet of lumber, 4,255 bu corn, 2,000 feet of siding, 37 brls flour, 4,000 lbs. bran, and 1,000 lbs. meal.

FURS.

ROBES:
Bear,
Wolf,
Raccoon,
AND
Buffalo.

The largest stock Sable, Seal, Ermine, and Mink in the West.

STRYKER & CO.,
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Full lines of the best English Hosiery and Underwear, all makes and sizes, on hand or arriving daily, at

235 and 237
WEST MADISON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Architects and Builders.

I have got some German and French Plates for Architects. EDW. BUEHLER'S Foreign Book and Music Store, 371 Wabash-av. (late 111 Monroe-st.).

FOR SALE.

BRICK.

Seven cars must be sold to-day, cheap. Call immediately on MUSSELWHITE & CO., Commission Merchants, 67 West Lake-st.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Temple. Work on the M. and M. E. M. Degrees.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Third Degree, at the hall in Masonic Temple corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

Officers and members of St. John's Lodge, No. 21, will meet corner Union and Mitchell-sts, Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock.
L. SMITH, V. C.
L. LaFAYETTE, Act. R. S.

I. O. of O. F.

The members of Duane Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F. are requested to meet this Friday evening in Harmonia Hall, northeast corner of Randolph and Clinton-sts. Per order.
GEORGE BRAHAM, N. G.

235

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
239, 241, 243 & 245
WEST MADISON-ST.,

Have just received a large shipment of LINENS direct from the manufacturers, being a portion of a former order, made before the recent advance, and will sell them at 10 per cent less than they can be bought of any other house in the city, consisting in part of 10 cases 7 and 8-4 Bleached Table Damasks; 1,500 dozen Huck Towels, all grades; 850 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., and 50 cases Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

We have also a full line of Flannels (both Wool and Cotton), Repellants, American Cottons, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Underwear, Notions, &c., in fact the best ASSORTED stock to be found in Chicago.

The attention of close buyers is respectfully called to the above announcement, as we intend giving our friends the benefit of our purchase before the advance.

INSURANCE.

"The First in the Field."
THE HOME
OF
Columbus, Ohio.

Cash Capital, - - - $500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - - 995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses, 353,479.12

Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.

The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.

Adjusting Office for Chicago,
No. 17 Eldridge-court

Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.

JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.

Geo. C. Clarke & Co.,
LOCAL AGENTS.
10 Eldridge-court.

All Policy Holders

In any Chicago Insurance Company, who have met with loss and wish to avail themselves of the co-operative plan of collecting their money, as adopted at the meeting held at Standard Hall last night, will please call at No. 66 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Norwich Fire Insurance Co.

There will be a meeting of the policy holders in the above company on Saturday morning next, at 10 a. m., at 293 Michigan-av., over Colby & Wirts', to consider a proposition of settlement. The attendance of every policy-holder is earnestly requested.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23 1871.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS,
Organs, etc.

ATTENTION, BUYERS!

Julius Bauer & Co.,

formerly on Washington-st., are now located at
270 AND 614 MICHIGAN-AV.,
and invite the public to call and examine their new stock of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, received since the fire from their New York and Baltimore branches, including the celebrated

Knabe Pianos,
J. Bauer & Co.'s Pianos,
Needham's "Silver-Tongue" Organs,

A full assortment of Paganini Strings, Violins, Accordions, Concertinas, Guitars, Brass Instruments, etc., which they are offering for CASH, at greatly reduced prices.

Pianos and Organs tuned, polished, repaired, and shipped on short notice.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
270 and 614 Michigan-av., Office 614 Michigan-av.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Nov. 18, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermaster at Fort Riley, until 11 o'clock a. m., December [illegible], 1871, for the delivery at Fort Riley, Kansas, of
150,000 pounds corn,
30,000 pounds oats,
10,000 pounds bran,
in sacks, in each of the months of December, 1871, and January, February, March, and April, 1872.

The above quantities of grain to be delivered monthly, and between the first (1st) and fifteenth (15th) days of each month, excepting the grain to be delivered in December, 1871, which must be delivered prior to the thirty first (31st) day of that month.

Proposals will also be received for the delivery at Fort Hays, Kansas, of 18,000 pounds bran, in sacks, to be delivered within thirty (30) days after award of contract.

Bidders will state their price per one hundred (100) pounds.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the grain.

No proposal will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Department Commander.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

INSTRUCTION.

142 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.

MATHEWS' MUSIC SCHOOL
OFFERS
Superior Instruction, Careful Attention, and the Best Methods.
Classes of three only $12.50 for hour lessons.

Miss A. C. Mallory

will be prepared to receive pupils in Music, Tuesday, Nov. 28. Residence, 1351 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

Important Notice.

All persons who held a Howe Sewing Machine on lease, and paying for the same in monthly instalments, and who formerly resided in the BURNT DISTRICT, are respectfully requested to call at the Office of The Howe Sewing Machine Co., 239 S. Halsted-st., and give information in reference to the same. You are earnestly requested to give this your immediate attention, as we desire to ascertain whether the Machine was saved or lost.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
239 South Halsted-st.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1871.

A CASE IN POINT.

The public have been liberally entertained by the learned discussions, by members of the bar and others, as to the best way to "restore" titles to land in Chicago and Cook County. Much unnecessary alarm has been created. As the sick man, hearing a controversy among his physicians as to his case, is apt to become frightened by the disputation, so the public, reading these ponderous opinions by the lawyers on the subject of destroyed records, have naturally assumed that no person in Chicago has at present any title to any property whatever. Titles to land in Chicago have in nowise been changed, impaired, or destroyed by the fire. They remain precisely as they were before the fire started. What has been lost is the record evidence of these titles. The loss of an original deed or the public record thereof being proved, the law has always admitted the next best evidence of what that deed or that record contained, and this evidence being the best in existence, has the same value as the original record would have had. It may be that defects in title, technical informalities in the execution of papers, can no longer be established; but that is a loss without any substantial injustice to any person, and one which will work no injury to honest title or *bona fide* interest.

There are now in existence copies of all the original surveys in this county, and copies of all the original subdivisions, showing the metes and bounds of every lot and parcel of ground; there are also to be had duplicates of the original patents of these lands, and contemporaneous notes, abstracts, and memoranda showing the transfers of each parcel of this land, with all the mortgages, releases, judgments, tax sales, and other liens, thus exhibiting a complete chain of title from the United States down to October 7. The past value of these abstracts, indices, surveys, plats, maps, and patents has been shown in the fact that they have been the principal evidence upon which all real estate transactions have taken place in this county. Upon these abstracts legal opinions as to title and defects of title have been given, money loaned, sales made. It is also a striking fact that certified copies of the record, and even the record itself, have been impeached and overthrown by the production of these abstracts made contemporaneously with the date of the original papers, and judicial decisions involving title to land have been based upon the evidence of the abstracts as opposed to that of the records themselves. Certainly, with all this evidence of title at command, no owner or lawful possessor of land in this city can have any fear that he will lose his property.

But this evidence of titles is the property of private individuals, and not accessible to property-owners, except at great cost. It is also liable to destruction. The original records having been destroyed, it is the best and only evidence of what those records contained. It is necessarily the only evidence extant of what the land records would show if they were in existence.

In the early history of Ohio, the land records of the district known as the Miami Purchase, including what are now known as Hamilton, Butler, and Warren Counties, with the city of Cincinnati and various other towns, were destroyed by fire. The Legislature of Ohio, even in that early day, had no difficulty in meeting the occasion with a suitable remedy. We yesterday published the act entire. The preamble recites the destruction of the records, "and also that there are correct copies of the said field-notes now in the possession of sundry persons residing on or near the said lands, which copies are in a perishable condition; therefore, for the purpose of perpetuating the evidence of the said field-notes, and for removing the inconveniences aforesaid," &c.

This preamble, written in 1814, describes the condition of affairs in this county at this time. We have the equivalents of the field-notes, and of all the subsequent changes and conveyances, liens and releases. What that Legislature, upon that condition of facts, did then, is precisely all that our Legislature can or ought to do now.

It appointed a commission "to collect all the copies" of the original papers, and examine the same (and the makers thereof under oath), and to cause them to be recorded, and these records, thus collected and attested, it was provided, "Shall be admitted as legal evidence in all courts of judicature in this State, in all cases where the original field notes aforesaid would be legal evidence."

One example of what has been done, and satisfactorily done, under like circumstances, is worth reams of speculative schemes. It is utterly absurd and useless to require each person in the city of Chicago, owning real estate, to bring suit to establish a title which no one disputes, and that to obtain a decree he shall file copies of these private notes and abstracts, when, by making these notes and abstracts public records and evidence of what they contain, until other and better evidence is produced, the title for all practical purposes will be as demonstrable from the record as it can possibly be made by a decree furnished upon the same testimony.

HOME INSURANCE.

There is a bill before the Legislature of this State which proposes to remedy the defects of our present insurance law. One of the first things that should be done is either to repeal the law requiring foreign (European) insurance companies to make a cash deposit of $200,000 with the Auditor, or to make the same requirement of all other insurance companies. The recent calamity has shown the great loss our people have sustained because of the inability to obtain adequate insurance in these foreign companies. The Auditor, in his last report, commenting upon this law, said: "No foreign companies, except the Liverpool and London and Globe, and the North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, have complied with the requirement." These two companies alone paid losses exceeding five millions of dollars, while the fourteen Illinois companies will not altogether pay a like sum out of their $30,000,000 or more losses.

This law is the application of the principle of protection to insurance. The domestic infants had to be protected against the competition of the "pauper" insurance companies of Liverpool, London, Manchester, and other European cities. Policy-holders in the Merchants', and Firemen's, and the Equitable, of our city, and in the home companies of other American cities will hardly appreciate the sagacity which seeks to exclude these companies, having an actual cash capital commensurate with their risks, from doing business in Illinois, and which turns our people over to domestic companies whose entire capital is hardly equal to the re-insurance of their own risks. Let us have no more of these discriminations. Let there be all the restraints and restrictions which experience may suggest, but let them apply to all companies alike. Let every man who wants insurance be at liberty to get it where he can, and from whatever company may offer him the best guarantee in case of loss by fire.

A few weeks ago, impelled thereto by a wholesome dread of Sheriff's processes, the Governor of Georgia took to his heels, and left his resignation at the service of a grateful constituency. The Legislature, now in session, passed an act ordering a special election for filling the vacancy created by the escape of the frightened Bullock. Naturally, this action did not please the Lieutenant Governor, Conley, upon whose shoulders the mantle of the departed Bullock had fallen, and who was counting upon a refreshing season of vetoes and appointments, and other [illegible] prerogatives, Conley, therefore, vetoed the measure, and the Legislature as promptly passed the act again, over the Acting Governor's veto. So it is a law; but that is no certain sign that it will be put in force, unless Mr. Conley is bought off. The reason why Conley is so set in opposition to the special election is obvious. The reason why the Legislature is also obstinate about it is that the State is now Democratic, which Conley is not; hence, a new election would enable the Legislature to make over the State Government in such a way as to throw its electoral vote against the Republican nominee in the approaching Presidential election.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE BALLOT.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture, last week, in Boston, upon the subject of "Redemption of the Ballot." He expressed the utmost confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and discountenanced every suggestion to limit suffrage, or to diminish the active participation of the governed in the election of governments. After referring to the popular revolution in New York city, he said:

> There must be such a permanent spirit in the community that it will be impossible for another set of political rascals and thieves to be born. With this in view he protested against the use of money on elections, except for the necessary purposes of printing, circulating documents, hall hire, &c. He still more strongly protested, amid applause, against making public officials contribute for election purposes. If every Custom House is expected to pay for political services, then the thing becomes simply bribery; and the government an arch briber. He did not believe our politics could become pure until there was a reform in our civil service. He closed by repeating his faith in the final success of our institutions as follows: "No; let no man croak; let no man preach despair. For one, as long as I live, I will stand for the welfare of the country. Above everything that is on this earth, dearer to me than my own life, dearer and nobler to me than any other conception is the fair fabric of my country. For, though I honor and love our churches, I never think that God looks upon churches. It is upon manhood that he looks, and churches, the servants of manhood, for Christ's sake. Oh that I could inspire the young that are growing up with other sentiments than those base ones that are blown to their ears, that there is no such thing as patriotism. It is not so. You should have but one thought, and that to love disinterestedly the land in which you dwell."

Mr. Beecher is right. There is no danger of the people being false to their own interests or to the country. The danger in American politics is in the machinery invented by unscrupulous persons to prevent freedom of popular action. One of the most effective means of breaking down this combination is, as Mr. Beecher says, in a general reform in the Civil Service. So long as the whole Civil Service of the country is but so much capital to be used for corruption and for working the machinery of party, there can be no purity in elections. When the tenure of offices shall be based upon the integrity and executive capacity of the incumbent, the elections of the country will become more like popular decisions on opposing principles, and less like a game of faro, where private gain is the stake, and the manager of the table does the counting. The New York frauds and robberies were but the general system of party management carried to its logical results. The same frauds and corruptions exist in every other city, limited only by the dexterity of the operators, and the amount at their disposal.

The people of New York city, though including a larger proportion of ignorant and debauched population than any other part of the country, were not responsible for the ascendancy of Tweed. Tweed and his partners bossed one machine. They made no pretensions to honesty. They openly boasted that they controlled the votes of 90,000 persons, and that they had the means of preventing these persons voting for any candidate other than those named by the party managers. The party opposed to Tweed in general politics had an equally corrupt management. Had the latter been in power, the difference would have been only that between Tweed-ledum and Tweedledee. This latter organization merely prevented on its part any popular organization or combination against Tweed, and this it did by nominating candidates in his interest equally offensive to the public, and for this service, it shared, secretly, the spoils.

The safety of public liberty depends upon a resolute breaking down of party machinery just as often as that machinery is used corruptly, or to the exclusion of the people from a free choice of rulers. Mr. Beecher is right when he insists that patriotism is the highest virtue. Without it, man is, at best, a merely selfish animal. A patriotic people can never be brought to believe that party is superior to country, or that public interests can only be advanced by electing to office such miscreants as happen to purchase a caucus nomination. The oftener the revolution accomplished in New York city and Chicago in November is repeated, the better it will be for public interests.

BOUNTY FOR CLAIM AGENTS.

In the Illinois Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Kerr introduced a resolution requesting Congress to pass a bill facilitating the pre-emption of land by honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, allowing time of service to be deducted from the time required for actual residence. The proceedings which followed this movement show clearly the demagogue nature of these appeals for further bounty legislation—and in particular of this proposed stretching of the Bounty Land laws. Mr. Epler moved to include in the proposed act the wife, children, or parents of the soldier, who can appropriate the land which Congress is requested to grant, provided it is not convenient for the soldier himself to do so. Then Mr. Miller, not to be outdone in liberality to the noble veterans, moved to ask Congress for a *square mile* of land for each of them, and this went through with a rush, getting a two-to-one vote.

These proceedings were no doubt intended as a pleasant satire upon Mr. Kerr's proposition; but as the Senate, after a little good-natured banter, adopted the resolution which he offered, we trust that a transcript of the whole proceedings may be sent to Congress along with the memorial, provided that document is endorsed by the other house and forwarded to Washington. The Senate, by these proceedings, expressed perfectly its poor opinion of the policy of tinkering the bounty laws any further, on behalf, ostensibly of the discharged veterans of the late war, but really of a few speculators in land warrants. No other class can really be benefited by an act "allowing time of service in the army to be deducted from the time required for actual residence" in acquiring full title to bounty lands.

The intention of the act of Congress, under which soldiers and sailors now acquire lands on bounty warrants, was to furnish those gallant men with a home, in addition to the liberal cash bounties and regular army pay which they had already received from the government. For this purpose, the existing laws are entirely adequate; furnishing not only a permanent home and farm of 160 acres to all honorably-discharged veterans, but also furnishing them exemption from taxes and executions during the period of five years required to perfect their titles. This is all that any *bona fide* settler wants, and is much more than such would get under the proposed plan of deducting one to four years from the prescribed period of occupancy. The intention of the proposed bill, as has been pointed out in these columns before, is to afford better opportunities for speculation in bounty land warrants, by shortening the time of occupancy (which can, as things now are, be evaded in part by a sort of constructive residence), and thus making the warrants and patents more marketable than at present. We take it that the only class which Congress intended to benefit by the Bounty Land acts now in operation was the poorer class of discharged soldiers and sailors, to whom a farm in one of the Border States or Territories was a sufficient *desideratum* to induce them to occupy it. To benefit such still further, it was provided that their land and improvements should be exempt from taxes and executions during the period named. Of this exemption the *bona fide* occupants of bounty lands would be stripped by the proposed legislation, and none but claim agents, Brigadier Generals, and such would get any benefit by it.

That unhappy organization known as the old Board of Supervisors, concerning which the people of Cook County expressed their opinion in such unmistakable terms a fortnight ago, seems determined to do all the harmful and ridiculous acts possible before giving its dying kick. One of the most brilliant of its schemes is that of electing, by a sort of *coup d'etat*, the Police Commissioner who is to succeed Commissioner Brown, resigned. Mr. Brown's resignation, as we are informed, is to take effect on the 4th of December. As the Board of Commissioners is, by law, to go into office on that day, and can therefore attend regularly to the selection of a successor for Commissioner Brown, there is no shadow of a pretext for this extraordinary action of the Board of Superannuated Supervisors. There will be no vacancy in the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners until after the old board's sands of life have entirely run out; and, supposing there was to be such, it is perfectly obvious that it would be an act of barefaced usurpation on the part of the Superannuated Supervisors to assume the authority of making the election. The power to choose Police Commissioners belongs at present to the people. Before Mr. Brown goes out of office (supposing him to have determined to do so), the appointing power will probably have been lodged in the Mayor and Common Council of the city, the Board of Commissioners being a subordinate board of the *City* Government—not of the county; hence any attempt of the Superannuated Supervisors to arrogate to themselves the authority of making such an election would be in the highest degree reprehensible.

The New Orleans *Picayune* lets the cat out of the bag about the wonderful operations of the "St. Louis Grain Association" in shipping grain by the Mississippi River to New Orleans a year ago. After stating that an elevator was built at New Orleans, the *Picayune* proceeds:

> After building his elevator and getting it into successful operation, he remained here for the purpose of supervising and managing the cargoes of grain which arrived at his elevator, some of which had been purchased by what was known as the "St. Louis Grain Association," and came from Minnesota by the way of Dubuque. It was hauled over the Illinois Central Railroad, a distance of some five hundred miles, if we do not mistake, to Cairo; never saw St. Louis; nor a grain of it was sampled in St. Louis; and yet it reached Mr. Higoy's elevator in good and sound condition, after having come from Iowa and Minnesota, which, as we understand, are different States from Missouri, and not under the control of St. Louis.

And this is the way St. Louis moved the grain of the Northwest by the "great highway marked out by Nature."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The school building at Elizabeth was destroyed by fire on the 20th inst. The ladies of the village turned out *en masse*, and worked manfully.

—The Post Office at Warren was robbed on the 20th inst. by burglars. They only succeeded in getting about fifty dollars.

—What came near proving a tragedy occurred at Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, last week. A widow lady named Mrs. Carter, and her nephew, Frank Wilson, have resided there some time, and the lady had entertained for her relative an almost idolizing affection. One day last week, a neighbor passing the house found Mrs. Carter lying in the road in an insensible condition, and bearing upon her body marks of a most brutal assault. She was conveyed to a neighboring house, and, upon recovering consciousness, stated that, about 4 o'clock in the morning, Wilson had arisen in a state of nudity, and was proceeding to the barn, when she called him back. Upon returning, he struck her a terrible blow. A little child saw him take the lady and throw her violently upon the road. Wilson then ran toward town, and, arriving at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Smith, jumped through the window, breaking out the sash and glass, and seeing Mrs. Smith, seized and choked her violently. Mr. Smith knocked the assailant down, and he was soon secured and conveyed to jail. He has since given unmistakable evidences of insanity.

—Five stores in Carthage were entered by burglars on the 16th inst., but fortunately the value of the goods taken was small.

—The Quincy *Whig* of the 21st says: "We regret to learn that Albert Castle, son of T. H. Castle, Esq., of this city, was drowned yesterday morning a short distance below Warsaw. He undertook to draw a bucket of water for his horse, while the boat was in motion, and the force of the current pulled him into the water; at least such is the report received in this city."

—Wild game of the web-footed varieties is quite plenty this fall. Hunters along the Mackinaw and Illinois River bottoms and in Ford County marsh lands, have been quite successful in bagging ducks and geese.

—The Quincy *Whig* publishes a telegraphic correspondence, from which it appears that "little Freddie Leib," who was stolen away from his parents in that city, has at last been definitely heard from. It would seem that he is in possession of a band of gypsies, now encamped near Columbus, Ohio.

—Last Saturday the residence of Mortimer M. Miller, in Kickapoo Township, was burned, Mr. Miller and his family barely escaping with their lives. Loss on building, $4,000; insurance, $2,000. Besides the house and furniture, Mr. Miller lost 600 bushels of apples and 200 bushels of potatoes.

—Alvin Kidder and L. B. Bennett, two old and well-known citizens of Peoria, died on the 18th inst.

IOWA.

A boy named Stephen Halling, employed in a sawmill at Fort Madison, was killed on the 16th by being caught in a belt.

—P. H. Warner, of Delaware County, lost ten hogs by the cholera last week. The disease is fatal and increasing.

—The financial condition of Cedar Rapids stands: Actual expenses, $20,000; net proceeds, $16,800; total deficit, $32,000.

—The number of persons in Iowa subject to military duty, as shown by returns made to the Adjutant General's office, is 148,992.

—The maple trees in Davenport are being destroyed by a bug.

—There are eight lady students in regular attendance at the Medical Department of the State University.

—Iowa Falls wants the Northern Iowa Normal School. It promises $75,000 in ground, building material, etc., to aid the State in building the institution.

—The Eldora Coal Mining Company's effects will be sold out under execution next month. On Wednesday of last week, B. A. Babbage, of Dubuque, got a judgment against the corporation for $20,000, the largest judgment ever rendered by the Hardin County Court.

—A paper mill, a cracker bakery, and a soap factory, all definitely settled upon, are the result of forming the Council Bluffs Manufacturing Association.

WISCONSIN.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society will be held at Madison, Dec. 10.

—A young pedagogue in one of the most popular school districts in Clinton, upon taking charge of his school, called the attention of his scholars to the rules that were to govern the school. And he added: "To you, young ladies, I say, if you love me, I will love you; and, if you love me, you will keep my commandments."

—Mrs. Mary Fields, of the town of Beaver Dam, committed suicide, on Monday of last week, by taking Paris green.

—Milwaukee harbor, which for years has been one of the best on all the lakes, has been "largely improved this year. An appropriation of $40,000 was made by Congress for this year's work on the harbor; this was $2,000 more than for last year's work. The improvement this year has consisted of extending the piers from the straight cut further out into the lake, by about 300 feet on each pier. The width of the river between the piers is 260 feet. The piers are composed of cribs of heavy timber, 50 by 30 feet, filled with stone. The last crib on this year's work has been sunk.

—The Portage *Register* reports the death of the Hon. John C. Jones, of Spring Vale, an old and prominent citizen. He represented his district in the Legislature in 1859.

—The Milwaukee Musical Society have decided to completely renovate and beautify Music Hall, and make it one of the finest and most elegant in the West. The society will spend between $15,000 and $20,000 in improvements.

—A libel suit has been instituted against the Milwaukee *News* for $20,000 damages, by Mrs Parks, for derogatory remarks concerning her character.

INDIANA.

The Rockport *Democrat* of the 18th inst. says: "It is with feelings of sadness that we chronicle the accidental shooting of James C. Veatch, Jr., son of General James C. Veatch, which occurred on Thursday afternoon. It seems young Veatch, with a colored boy, was out gunning, and ran a rabbit into a lumber-pile; and, while young Veatch was trying to get to the game, his gun went off, inflicting a mortal wound in the abdomen."

—The Clark County grand jury are investigating a sacrilegious act committed by several young men in Washington, in a mock celebration of the Lord's Supper.

—James V. Cox, a prominent business man and politician of Tipton, died at that place on the 12th inst.

—The Edinburgh *Watchman* has the following instances of longevity in that section of the country: Mrs. Beigler, of German township, who died last week, aged 105 years; Mrs. Fry, of Taylorsville, 104 years old; Mrs. Miller, of the same place, 97. The latter has raised five sons, all of whom are living, and ministers of the Gospel. Mrs. Miller's husband was also a preacher, and died in his 93d year.

—The apparatus by which the Ewing Monument in Fort Wayne will be elevated to its position has arrived, and in a few days the obelisk will stand erect.

—A little girl, named Annie Lillick, was burned to death at Evansville, on the 20th inst., by falling into an open fireplace.

MICHIGAN.

In a suit recently tried in Coldwater, Mary J [illegible], a girl of 19 years, who was permanently injured by a railroad train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, recovered $5,500 damages.

—The Hon. William A. Rafter, Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County, died on the 21st inst.

—Mr. Edward Hope, a farmer and cattle-dealer, accidentally shot himself while hunting in the woods some six miles north of Allegan, on the 16th. He had killed two deer, and was walking along on a log, gun in hand, intent on watching a deer, when his foot slipped on the icy log and he fell, striking upon the gun in such a way that it went off, and the charge, containing some sixteen buckshot, penetrated his thigh and lodged in the small of his back.

—The second semi-annual meeting of the State Homoeopathic Medical Society was held at Ann Arbor on the 21st, at which, Dr. Pomeroy, the President, delivered a severe philippic.

—The Port Austin *News* states the number of families burned out in that county at 451; persons, 1,987; and losses, not including that occasioned by the burning of timber, bridges, fences, or school houses, $901,425.

—A new Masonic Hall has just been opened in Marshall.

—The *Eagle* says a new wrinkle in the Latourette failure has transpired, which is a deed of the Latourette farm to Mr. John L. E. Kelly, one of the principal creditors, and a deed by him to Mrs. Latourette, which latter deed is said to have been recorded October 27, 1871. These deeds are reported to have been made ten or twelve years ago, but not recorded until recently. The land which these deeds cover was valued at $17,000.

—Colonel J. Scott Clark, recently Collector of Internal Revenue, has just been appointed mail agent between Toledo and Chicago.

—Mary Beadle died in Pontiac, on the 10th, aged 104 years. The deceased had been bedridden for the past fifteen years, and blind and deaf for ten years.

MINNESOTA.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing is about to dispose of his property at Taylor's Falls, including the water-power.

—Governor Hayes, of Ohio, is building a brick block in Duluth, to cost $15,000 to $18,000.

—The New Ulm *Plaindealer* says a Mrs. Prescott, of the town of Iberia, took poison on the 7th, and was saved only by prompt doctoring. Slander was the cause of her act.

—A German named Tillman, of Pleasant Grove, Olmsted County, fell from a hay-mow, on the 15th inst., and broke his neck. He died the same day.

—A number of the leading citizens of Rochester have pledged themselves to the payment of the $60,000 bonus demanded to secure the location of Hamline University in that city, and its location there is now considered a certainty.

KANSAS.

Two horse thieves, who gave their names as Guy Whitmore and Thomas Edwards, were hung in the northern part of Jewell County a few days ago.

—The Council Grove *Democrat* says that Mr. George W. See, while quarrying stone near Reeve's ice house, at that place, opened up a den of amalgamated snakes, consisting of adders, garters, etc. He succeeded in demolishing twenty-one, and about as many more escaped. He is still digging, and intends to capture the remainder if it takes all winter.

—The Emporia *Ledger* states that week before last, W. T. Sherman, Sheriff of Henry County, came to that county to arrest a man named Henry Bunt, who killed a man in Iowa more than two years ago. The killing was done in the heat of passion. A quarrel arose, and Bunt was evidently getting the better of his adversary, who attempted to escape, when Bunt threw a piece of rail, striking him on the temple, killing him. Bunt immediately fled. His wife and family, shortly after the murder, settled on the Verdigris, near the northern line of Lyon County. Sheriff Spearman placed a man on watch, who notified him when Bunt returned to his family. He came to Emporia, procured assistance, made the arrest, and started for Iowa on Saturday last.

—On the 6th instant a Mexican cattle drover committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver, while drunk, at Columbus, Cherokee County.

—The safe of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, at their station in Humboldt, was broken open and robbed a few nights ago. The amount stolen, the *Union* says, was small, not exceeding $100. The thief has not yet been apprehended.

OHIO.

The estimated population of Cleveland is 108,000.

—A Methodist minister in a village in Williams County, finding no well at the parsonage, went to work and dug one, with the aid of his wife, all the village being busy with a new railroad.

—A wealthy young farmer in an adjoining county, says the Zanesville *Courier*, made a vow at the time of his marriage, that he would plant forty peach or apple trees for each child born during the first ten years of his wedded life. He's been married seven years, and has about 320 trees. He talks about going back on his vow. He hasn't the land to spare.

POLITICAL.

The New York *Tribune* suggests and strongly advocates Oswald Ottendorfer as the successor of Mayor Hall.

—It is given out that the colored legislators of South Carolina are in favor of repudiating the entire State debt, inasmuch as the carpet-baggers have monopolized the profits.

—The New York *Citizen* nominates Mr. Samuel J. Tilden as the Democratic candidate for President.

—The New Orleans *Democrat* hoists the names of Sanford E. Church for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President in 1872.

—St. Lawrence County gave the largest Republican majority in New York State at the late election—6,484. Only fourteen of the sixty counties gave Democratic majorities.

—The New York *Evening Post* suggests the name of Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden as Democratic candidates for the Presidency next year.

—The Lynchburg *Virginian* is in favor of a union of Democrats, Conservatives, and Moderate Republicans upon a "moderate, respectable Republican," as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

—William M. Tweed has sold his interest in the Washington *Patriot* to Jeffries & Co. for $7,000. The *Patriot* claims to be the National Democratic organ. It is understood that Mr. Tweed's stock in the concern cost him $25,000.

—Mrs. Samson, appointed to office by Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, modestly refuses to come forward to wear her rosy honors.

—Ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon, has returned to Washington after a six months' sojourn on the Pacific coast. He gives it as his belief, from the evident change in public sentiment, that the State will go for the Republicans at the election next spring, and that the party will be enabled to continue a Republican in the United States Senate. In California, Judge Williams says the belief is general that Representative Sargent will be elected Senator in place of Senator Cole, although the incumbent is a candidate.

—Official returns of the September election in California show the following Republican majorities: Booth, for Governor, 5,019; Houghton, for Congress, First District, 1,374; Sargent, for Congress, Second District, 2,683; Coghlan, for Congress, Third District, 1,194.

—A final vote was reached in the Wyoming House, Nov. 17, on the bill to repeal the Woman Suffrage law, and the bill was carried, by yeas 9 (all Democrats), to nays 3 (all Republicans). The measure will soon come up in the Council.

PERSONAL.

It is said that Mr. A. T. Stewart designs opening his elegant house on Fifth avenue, New York, for the first time, for the reception of the Grand Duke.

—In spite of all that is written against the practice of intermarrying, the Rothschilds continue to follow it as often as they see fit. At Guntersburg, Germany, the marriage of young Baron James de Rothschild to Mlle. Therese de Rothschild lately took place.

—A New York paper says: "The notable Worth has moderated his prices very much since the late war, and handsome costumes can be bought in Paris and sent over here at a much lower price than would be asked for the same thing in this city. One of Worth's handsomest black silk costumes can be bought for the sum of three hundred dollars."

—Hine, the Great Barrington bank robber, was arrested on suspicion awakened by his purchasing a $2,000 diamond pin.

—The new wife of the medium, Home, is described as "a pretty brunette, with little hands and feet, high-arched instep, and nice manners. Her family is rich, and the estates willed to her by her uncle, are said to be as large as some German principalities."

—Brick Pomeroy and Sunset Cox are the two largest contributors to the Lee monument fund in New York, though the former gave only ten dollars.

—Gail Hamilton concluded an article in the *Independent* on a woman's meeting with a reference to the fact that, although the tyrant man had been rigorously excluded, he was called in again to put out a little dog which disturbed the proceedings, and adds: "That is always the way. Women will not be true to themselves. They will keep up a mighty fusilade on parade-days; but they will not stand by their guns at a pinch. They turn man out of their halls with beat of drums; but, at the first back, they rush to bring him in again."

—The Reese River (Nevada) *Reveille* tells this: "Last week Mrs. McCarthy, while travelling in the stage from Hamilton to Pioche, gave birth to a fine healthy boy. One of the owners of the line found that only sixteen passengers were booked, but learned from a passenger that seventeen had come through. In high dudgeon he sought the agent, and wanted to know who the 'dead-head' was. After the matter was explained the irate capitalist could be seen slipping off down street."

AMONG THE BARRACKS.

The Buildings, the Inhabitants, and How they Live.

Observations of a Day—Letter from Rev. Robert Collyer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When I read your report on Tuesday morning headed "Barrack Life," I made up my mind to take the first day I could spare, go in the track of your reporter, see the thing with my own eyes, and then write some account of my observations, so that in the mouth of two witnesses the truth might be more nearly established, and also offer such suggestions as came of what I saw toward making the bad better. I was incited to do this, not only because of the deep interest I feel in my fellow-citizens and sufferers, who have had to take refuge in these temporary homes, but also because I had a great deal to do with the poor when I first came to this city, have never quite given up the blessed work of helping them, and imagine that I understand some things that belong both to the light and shadow of their life better than any man who never had such work to do.

My conclusion after this inspection differs very materially from that which may be drawn out of your report. And I am sure you will give me room to tell my story, that the public may know what the two sides of the shield look like, to two separate men. I have to begin by saying that wherever I went I saw very little I should feel free to call real comfort, and a great deal of such discomfort as I should dislike exceedingly to encounter.

I went first to the barracks on Halsted street, where I learned there are 308 families, making altogether about 1,600 souls. Then to the barracks opposite my church, on North Dearborn street, where there are 140 families, and then to those on Centre avenue, where there are 365 families and 1,369 souls. To those on Madison street I did not go, because I had no more time, and your account of those is the most favorable.

The first thing that struck me wherever I went, was the rough and ready character of the buildings, suggesting at once, if I had not known the painful reason for their erection, that they must have been knocked together in the most urgent haste, so as to get somebody at once into some kind of shelter. Your report of them is substantially true—I may say entirely true in that respect. Those on Halsted street are the snuggest, I presume, because they were the last that were put up. As the carpenters have left them, they are none of them nice places to live in. They are neither wind nor water-tight in the general run of them. I know not that any are. They are only in this respect such shelters as I should be glad to creep into with my family out of a barn.

Yet I had to see, before I went far, what we see everywhere, that the living room of each family is already, in some measure, the expression of the nature and life of those that are in it. Out of many notes I will select, for illustration of what I mean, these, on the first three homes I entered: The first and second clean and nice as can be, and warm; the third dirty, very—but full of good eating—a great pot of meat on the stove, handsome loaves and apple pies, just baked, on the table. This is a hint of the kind of thing I encountered wherever I went. One woman leaves her place as the carpenters left it, and to that adds daily a new film of dirt and squalor; her store reminds me of ours when we used to have thoroughly bad girls; it is filthy outside and in. Another knows how to run a stove as J. V. Farwell knows how to run a store; the result is that comfort radiates from this centre like light from the sun. I lighted on two instances that struck me especially, toward the close of my day's work. Mr. C. is a blacksmith, in work. Mrs. C. is an Irishwoman. They have a regulation barrack room; it is one of the most cheerless places I entered, open to the weather and to the people in the next house; the children blue, poor things, and their mother bristling with complaints. Mr. W. who lives near by, is a Scotchman; his wife a Bohemian. He is not strong but can work some, and was at work to-day. This family seems to have been at work every spare moment to fix up their little domicile. They have got slats, nailed them over the crevices, pasted slips of paper over each side, got a little curtain, snow white, before the window, a bit of bleached muslin along the side of the bed, set their poor waifs saved from the fire on little shelves about the room, and the result is as warm and sweet a place as you can well imagine, where the children seem as cosy as birds in a nest, and the mother's face is one big smile. I saw places still more wretched than that in which Mr. and Mrs. C are living, but I had to feel as I saw the women sit listlessly in there, and not one trace of any effort on the part of either man or woman to amend them, that the reason lies not so much with the Shelter Committee as in the fact that you see just such places in Dublin and Antwerp. The Shelter Committee is at work doing all it can to make these barracks more habitable, changing No. 7 stoves for No. 8, putting in bedsteads as fast as they can get them, and blankets, and all beside needed for this tiny house-keeping. But one woman made a great complaint; she had not blankets enough on her bed. I was curious to see, and found she had seven, but she said some of these were borrowed. We must not lose sight, then, of this clear fact, that these poor homes with one family are only a beginning, with another an end. I did not see one hopelessly uncomfortable, if you should put a Yankee family into it, give them a few pennies' worth of slats, half a dozen old newspapers and a little pot of paste.

You have to see also that your reporter has stated a fact and mis-stated another about the drainage. I find that two out of the three sets of barracks I visited are underdrained carefully; also that the reason for the uncleanliness in the surface drains is to be traced to the habit some of the housewives have of dumping their slops and filth close to the door step. There are barrels in most if not all the streets to receive these leavings, and a sanitary policeman to see that they are properly used; but the poor fellows say they are weary of their life trying to solve the problem how they shall bring the barrel and the woman together. So far they have failed in a great number of instances. I sincerely believe it is not for want of trying. They are quite convinced of the philosopher's axiom, that dirt is matter in the wrong place—so must any man be who walks through those streets. But what I have stated about the inside of some of these homes is true of the outside. The tidy woman makes no clutter about her door, and when you glance at the window, and see the little white curtain, and at the gutter and see no slops, you need not knock and ask to look at the room; it is as clean as a bird's nest, I warrant you.

About the water-closets I agree with your report. The best are the last made; the others are wretchedly poor, and those made by the first committee too near the dwellings. They should all be seen to at once, and I understand will be; but, in addition to their reconstruction, they should all be kept in better order through some such chemistry as quick lime or chloride of lime. Quick lime, indeed, would be a great boon to the dwelling also as soon as they can be made weather tight; the sooner the whitewash brush can be got to work the better.

I brake and tasted the bread, and found it sound and sweet. The pork also I tasted and that was good, and nobody complained of poor or short rations. One warm hearted Irish woman urgently invited me to stay and take dinner, (we had known each other in better days). She evidently felt I would be all the better," as she said, "of a sup of tay." My extreme busyness alone prevented me from taking the good soul at her word. When Unity Church can be scrubbed again she shall have her reward.

One other thing I was glad to find out, and that was a good reason why there should be such a community as these barracks draw into a compact body. Each set of them has a sort of overseer, whose business it is to keep the run of all the families in his charge. And so he knows them all, what they get, how they use what they get, who is at work, who is sick, who drinks, who tries to make the best of the situation, and who will not try at all. So there is a far greater certainty about supplying all real needs and preventing imposition than will ever be found through the method of getting each family into its own isolated cottage. I think better of the barracks as a shelter for certain classes of our fellow-citizens for this reason than I did before I entered on this investigation. They are filled, of course, with the good and bad, and middling, and very soon a delicate-feeling man knows what to do for each to leave the first class as much as possible with the feeling that they are in their own little homes. Guard against the evil doing of the second by all means, and try to save the third from the quick and sure mischief of helping a man beyond the line at which he can well help himself.

In conclusion, sir, let me say that while I can be the apologist, if I know it, for the shortcomings of no man or set of men, and believe heartily in all fair criticism, as the answer to the prayer of dear Robert Burns that we could

> "See ourselves as others see us,"

I do think that the attacks which have been made on the management of the Relief and Aid Society have been both unjust and unkind. I was one week in the heart of their work; I suppose I was not so strong as I had been before the fire; be that as it may, it was the hardest and most perplexing week's work I ever did in my life, and I can measure from that what theirs must be to them.

What they have to do is simply unparalleled in the history of the race, look at it as we will. Now, if we will consider, what those of us who have been here for any length of time know very well, that these men are of the very pick of our city, both for executive ability and spotless integrity; that such men as Mr. Larned and Mr. Dexter have made for themselves a record full of the sweetest charities—charities that can no more freeze up in this marvellous demand than our great lake can in the June sun, but must grow larger and intenser by the very law of their life; and that they have been at work ever since we laid this burden on them, all day long and far into the night, taking nothing for their services except these harsh judgments and the fervent God bless you of those who know something of their worth, if we will consider this, we shall close about them now, only to hold up their hands, and when their work was done, build to their memory the noblest monument we can make, for love or money, that will tell to a hundred generations of our children and theirs what men we had among us in this sore need. I am, sincerely yours,

ROBERT COLLYER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1871.

Laying Brickwork.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Of the writers who have so generously and willingly given their opinion as to the best method of rebuilding Chicago, none, as yet, have touched upon the most important point, viz.: the manner of laying brickwork. The writer of this has taken great pains to examine the remaining walls of what was once considered nice masonry. Being a mechanic of some twenty-six years' experience in building, I feel that I can speak advisedly in relation to such a matter. On looking at the remaining walls, as one passes over the burned district, he is very naturally led to the inquiry, Why are so few walls standing? I have seen, in other places, the ruins of block after block through which fire had swept, consuming everything of a combustible nature, and yet the walls were left standing, in many cases, intact. Now, if any unprejudiced person, who is willing to look at this matter in the light of sober reason, and with a willingness to learn a lesson from past experience, will take the trouble to give that subject that careful thought which its importance demands, he may derive some benefit from the few suggestions I propose to make. With these in view, and carefully followed out, the cost of building of brick may be materially reduced.

Many mechanics (and honestly, no doubt,) think that the thickness of walls constitute their strength, simply because they were educated in that belief, and so have gone on, from year to year, in the same beaten track. The point at which I wish to come is this, and I think I shall have the concurrence of every skilful mechanic who may chance to see these lines, that brick walls of less thickness, but differently laid, would be much stronger and far more durable than those now going up in every part of the city.

Two points may serve to explain my position upon this matter. The first is, too much mortar is used in the joints between courses, being from two to three times the amount required, and which tends to weaken the work to a very great degree, especially where lime and sand are its only ingredients. The second is, the benefit of wetting bricks before laying them, as they are of so porous a nature, especially the lighter burned or pale bricks, as readily to absorb all the moisture the mortar contains, thereby destroying its tenacity.

The results of the course I have suggested are invaluable in building if we would have structures that will stand the combined elements of fire, wind, and water.

Would it not be well for those who contemplate the erection of buildings to ponder this matter well, and see if there be anything in these suggestions worthy of consideration, or that is contrary to sound reason. BUILDER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.

THE LAW COURTS.

First Jury since the Fire—Trial of Alleged Criminals—Suit in Assumpsit.

CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIALS.

In this Court the first jury since the fire was called for the trial of alleged criminals. Timothy Coffee was tried for the larceny of two lounges and a settee, which it would seem he rescued from the fire as one of the articles was burning. It was charged that the goods were the property of a Mr. George Pond. The defendant, it would seem by the testimony, did not conceal the possession of the property, but declined to deliver them to a woman, who, in her excitement, was, perhaps, insulting in her claim for them. He was found guilty, and awarded one year in the Penitentiary. A new trial was moved for.

—Felix O'Toole, charged with robbery—the forcible taking of a watch from one James Cleary Heffernan—was tried. The victim and the victor were both in a condition of intoxication a few days after the fire, and visiting around. Felix twisted his associate's watch from its ring. Verdict, guilty; penalty, three years in the Penitentiary.

—William Corbett, who was a few days prior to the Chicago fire indicted, with one John White, for practicing the confidence game on a Canadian named Rockey, was tried. It seems that Mr. Rockey came from Canada to invest $200 in Kansas land for the benefit of his nine boys and three girls. He arrived so late that the next train that left gave him nearly twelve hours in Chicago. He went to see the sights, and swears he met Corbett, who represented himself as a Kansas City merchant. Shortly after, they were met by White, who wanted money of Corbett, who had unfortunately sent his satchel to the depot. Two hundred dollars were thus got of the prosecutor. White was released, upon the night of the fire, from jail, and escaped. Case given to the jury. Policeman Flannigan, in the course of the trial, swore that Corbett had been out of the Penitentiary only three months. There was no evidence to sustain this statement, and the policeman, on cross-examination, stated that his information was derived from Captain Hickey and Sergeant Lull.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ASSUMPSIT.

Actions of assumpsit were commenced as follows:

—Charles Bartow v. William Irvine; demand, $5,000.

—James E. Aikin v. Charles N. Aikin; demand, $2,500.

—Frederick H. Masher v. Sherman P. Sedgwick, Carl W. Fisher, George B. Vastine, James L. Wheat, and John A. Sedgwick; demand, $2,500.

—Charles Fitzsimmons v. The Raiback Smelting & Refining Company; demand, $1,000.

—Frederick H. Masher v. P. Sedgwick, E. W. Fisher, and George B. Vastine; demand, $1,000.

—William Snyder v. Daniel Whitbeck; demand, $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by D. F. Griffith against Albro E. Bishop, in which demand is made for $2,500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bows of bright-colored silk edged with fur are the latest invention in feminine wearing apparel.

—Nasby says the first time he lectured was in Philadelphia, and "to a magnificent audience of red plush."

—Ebenezer Shaw celebrated his 100th birthday in Shesequin, Pa., the other day, and beamed benignantly upon full 400 descendants and kinsmen.

—The steamship City of Brussels, which arrived at New York last Saturday, brought among her passengers the noted explorer, Paul B. Du Chaillu, who has just returned from Sweden and Norway, and while there penetrated the wildest and most northern part of the European Continent, crossing the country twice within the Arctic Circle on foot. The King of Sweden was particularly kind to him, and both His Majesty and the learned societies and people of Sweden and Norway afforded the traveller every facility in their power. He has taken photographs, as well as ample notes, of the remarkable scenery, people, villages, and other things in that remote and little-known section of the globe.

—A reaction against the sombre style of gentlemen's evening dress has set in in New York, and is displaying itself in jewelled vest-buttons, low patent-leather shoes, colored silk stockings, light-colored silk linings to dress coats, silk cords on the seams of dress pantaloons, three-buttoned gloves, point-lace neckties, and ruffled shirt bosoms.

—Fourteen specimens of living animals are said to have been collected by Professor Cope from the celebrated dark caves of Kentucky. These are all—fish, reptiles and crustacea—deprived of sight, owing to the entire absence of light, but the organs of hearing are stated to be very highly sensitive. A formal report on this investigation is shortly to be made.

—The State Capitol at Sacramento, Cal., has lately been formally completed by placing on the summit of the lantern on the cupola a copper globe, gold plated. This ornament is a conspicuous object for many miles around, as it is burnished and stands 225 feet above the ground. The gold on the globe was made from $300 in coin.

—Fashionable coiffures show a growing tendency toward the antique. It is said that we may soon expect to see the pillars of good society crowned with Ionic capitals.

—The Column Vendome would be erected, it is said, but for the refusal of Germans, who have in their possession the spiral representing the Prussian war of 1806, to surrender it except at the most exorbitant price.

—Hamburg recovered from the great conflagration of 1842 in less than two years.

—The Canadians object to the claim of the "Yankees" that Thanksgiving is an American custom that Canada, by mere force of attrition, has adopted. They say they find their authority for in the Pentateuch.

—There are now in operation at New Bridgewater, Mass., over fifty shoe factories, more than twenty of which are run by steam.

—The *National Gazette* of Berlin remarks with irony, mingled with vexation, that it is the fashion in distinguished circles at Strasbourg to pretend not to understand a word of German.

—A German correspondent writes that a great rise in the prices of Rhenish wines is taking place, as the vintage of 1871 is completely lost.

—General John T. Wilder, formerly of Indiana, has just been elected Mayor of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn. Wilder's brigade was the first to fire a hostile shot at Chattanooga. His almost unanimous election to the chief office of the city evidences the position he occupies in the opinion of his old-time enemies. This is practical reconstruction.

—An action was decided in Philadelphia last week, by Judge Thayer, in favor of a husband who had been sued by a dry goods firm for the amount of a bill run up by his wife. Defence set up that defendant furnished his wife with an ample supply of necessaries. In the course of his charge Judge Thayer said: "It is a false and foolish notion for tradespeople to entertain that a husband is bound to pay all bills contracted by his wife. No such monstrous doctrine is allowed in the law. Tradesmen must ascertain the facts and the true relations of man and wife before allowing the latter to run up bills which he is to be looked to to pay."

—The committee chosen to attend to the Worcester soldiers' monument has decided to accept the design of Mr. Randolph Rogers. The monument is to be built of granite, and will be fifty two feet in height. The figure of Liberty will occupy twelve feet of its extreme height, while around the upper base will be placed the four representations of the army and navy, a sailor, infantry, cavalry and artillery man, which will be eight feet in height, and cast in bronze in Italy. The monument will be completed and ready for dedication on July 4, 1873. It will cost about $50,000.

—At Lewistown, Me., a factory girl suffering from diptheria, was attacked by a severe fit of strangling and coughing, when the nurse, venturing to put her fingers down the patient's throat, seized the end of something which appeared loose there, and pulled out the false membrane. This presence of mind saved the sufferer. Dr. Hill now has the membrane in his possession. It is three inches in length, comparatively preserved, and retains the shape of the air passage from which it was withdrawn. The film is a thick, white, leathery substance. It has been before thought that diptheria and its kindred diseases might be successfully treated by mechanical operations, and croup has been sometimes conquered by the surgeon.

—The population of the leading cities of Ontario is as follows: Toronto, 56,092; Hamilton, 26,716; Ottawa, 21,545; London, 15,826; Kingston, 12,407.

—An approximate estimate of present industries in Philadelphia, places the number of manufacturing establishments at 8,200; and the money capital invested at about $250,000,000. The number of hands employed is about 140,000; of these 100,000 are males, and 40,000 females. The total amount of wages paid during the past year was $80,000,000, making the average annual salary, male and female inclusive, $428 each per year. The value of material used is put down at $150,000,000, and the total production at [illegible].

THE LAW INSTITUTE.

Report of the Finance Committee—History of the Association.

Acknowledgment of Donations—Instruction to the Librarian to Make Purchases.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Law Institute met on the 20th inst. at the office of Hon. Elliott Anthony, the President of the Institute. There were present Mr. Anthony, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Hon. Sam'l W. Fuller, and Messrs. M. W. Fuller, Julius Rosenthal, O. H. Horton, H. N. Hibbard, Daniel L. Shorey, B. F. Ayer, and Charles M. Sturges, members of the committee.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Daniel L. Shorey, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee, in behalf of that committee, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Finance Committee, pursuant to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Law Institute calling for information as to the former and present condition of the library and finances of the institution, respectfully report: That the Chicago Law Institute is a corporation organized under a charter granted by the General Assembly of this State, dated February 13, 1857, and amended by an act approved February 14, 1863, and also by another act, approved February 28, 1867, and is the only organization of the lawyers of this city which has been in existence since 1858. It was chartered and organized mainly for the purpose of collecting a law library in the city of Chicago, which object was steadily pursued from the first, and on the 8th day of October, 1871, it had acquired about 7,000 volumes of law books, valued at about $30,000. In October, 1867, it owned, by actual count, 4,681 volumes, which number has since rapidly and steadily increased, and embraced a nearly perfect series of American Reports, all the reports of the English courts, and many of the most valuable Irish and Scotch Reports, all the law journals of the United States and England, most, if not all the modern Text Books published in this country and England, and also the old English Digests, together with a large collection of rare and valuable works on the Civil Law. While the institute had been aided by many generous gifts from personal and professional friends, yet most of the library had been procured with its own funds, derived from sale of its stock and assessments upon its members. The library was the property of the shareholders, and freely used by them and all subscribers to the stock who were not in default in the payment of their dues, and was free to all Judges and lawyers living outside of Cook County, either in this or any other State.

It had always been kept in rooms in the Court House, furnished by the County of Cook, convenient to all the State Courts, and freely used by all the Judges holding courts in this city, and was in charge of a Librarian and assistant, one of whom was always in attendance, and was insured for $20,000, divided among different companies, as follows: $5,000 each in the Lumberman's, Merchants', Fireman's and Equitable Insurance Companies, all established in the city of Chicago, and organized under charters granted by the State of Illinois. Besides its library, the institute had, on the 8th day of October, 1871, $1,318.58 in the hands of its Treasurer, and owed only about $350 for all purposes.

On the night of the 8th October, 1871, a memorable fire destroyed all the books, records, vouchers, and papers of the institute, with every record of deeds and wills, and all the files and records of all the State's and Federal Courts established and held in the city of Chicago. The Law Institute thus lost everything it possessed, except its name and legal organization, the balance of $1,318.58 in the hands of its Treasurer, and what may be realized upon its insurance, which will not in the present judgment of this committee exceed $1,500. In addition to their loss as members of the institute, the lawyers of this city, with, so far as now known, but one or two exceptions, lost at the same time all their private libraries and papers, although some of them saved a very few sets of reports, mostly those of the State of Illinois and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Having sustained such heavy losses, the members of the institute, believing that in union there is economy as well as strength, determined to do all in their power to restore their library, and at the annual meeting, held on the 6th day of November, 1871, voted to levy and collect an assessment of $25 on each share of stock, which the committee think will realize within the next sixty days about three thousand dollars; and it was also voted to sell new shares of stock to those who wish to purchase them on the original terms of one-quarter down, and the balance payable in one, two, and three years, such new stock, however, to be free from assessments for the next two years.

The city of Chicago has kindly provided two good rooms for the use of the institute and its library, in the new building where the city offices will be located, and which are believed to be reasonably secure from fire.

The institute has received since the fire several generous and valuable gifts and offers of books, such as follows: One of the first, if not the very first, offers of help was a draft of $500, sent by Hon. Joel Parker, of Cambridge, Mass., to Hon. R. B. Mason, Mayor of Chicago, for the benefit of the Bar of this city, and which it is expected will be ultimately turned over to the institute.

From David Murphy, Esq., of St. Louis: Text-books and Statutes. From D. B. Canfield & Co., Philadelphia: $250. From Secretary of State of Illinois: Reports, Statutes and Digests. From Judge William D. Kelley, M. C., Philadelphia: 350 volumes, Reports and Text-books. From David Webster, Esq., Philadelphia: Text-books. From Governor of State of Maine, through the aid of Hon. Lyman Trumbull: Maine Reports, Digests and Statutes. From D. Dickinson, Esq., State Librarian, Kansas: Kansas Reports and Statutes. From Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Belleville: Reports. From Little, Brown & Co., Boston: 92 volumes Mass. Reports and Digests. From State of Iowa, through D. L. Shorey, Esq.: Iowa Reports, Digests and Statutes. From Supreme Court Indiana, through Hon. S. B. Gookins: Indiana Reports and Digests. From Hon. S. S. Fisher, Cincinnati: 3 volumes Patent cases. From Hon. John M. Wilson, of Chicago, a full set of Pickering's English Statutes at large—109 volumes.

Through the aid of Robert T. Lincoln, Esq., the following have been contributed: From Hon. Emory Washburn, of Cambridge, Mass., Washburn on Real Property—3 vols. From Hon. Alfred Conkling, Geneseo, N. Y., United States Statutes at Large—10 vols. Story's Commentaries on the Constitution—3 vols. Kent's Commentaries—4 vols. Chitty's Blackstone—2 vols. Story's Commentaries on Equity—3 vols. Story's Commentaries on Equity Pleadings—1 vol. Greenleaf on Evidence—3 vols. New York Digests—3 vols. Vorhies' Code—1 vol. Curtis on Patents—1 vol. Story on Partnership—1 vol. Drake on Attachment—1 vol. Conklin's Treatise—1 vol. Court of Claims Reports—3 vols. From John Henry Hull, Esq., of New York City, $25.00 in cash. From D. W. Esmond, Esq., Newburgh, N. Y., $5.00 in cash.

Through the aid of Wm. E. Furness, Esq.—From Prof. C. C. Langdell, of Cambridge, Mass., valuable set of the State Trials; also a full set of Michigan Reports, Statutes and School Laws forwarded to him by the Governor of that State. From N. L. Freeman, $50.00 cash. From Joel P. Bishop, a copy of each of his Lectures.

The thanks of the institute are due to all these generous donors and also to all those gentlemen in the city and elsewhere who have taken the trouble to solicit donations for the library.

This, so far as can be known, is the condition of the Law Institute, and the committee believe that it appeals strongly to the shareholders and all the lawyers of this city to do all in their power to repair its losses at the earliest practicable time as the best and cheapest way of providing themselves with law books.

There were about five hundred lawyers in the city before the fire, and, although they all have suffered great losses, yet your committee think that more than half of that number still remain who will aid us by paying their assessments or taking new stock on the terms proposed. And if they do so, we can, within ninety days, have on our shelves for the use of all the Judges and all the shareholders, a full collection of the most necessary text-books and reports.

The committee, in common with all the members of the institute, are deeply sensible of the prompt sympathy and generous aid which lawyers, book publishers, State officers, and our friends in all parts of the country have extended toward us, and are becomingly grateful for it; but the great task of restoring our library must rest on the lawyers of this city, and your committee believe that they will, to the utmost of their means, aid in accomplishing it.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

The committee then passed to the consideration and adoption, among others, of the following resolution, presented by Hon. Samuel W. Fuller:

Resolved, That the Librarian be instructed to procure immediately, on the best possible terms, such of the following books as have not already been obtained, to-wit: Illinois Reports; Illinois Statutes and Session Laws, so far as possible; Reports of Supreme Court of United States, original editions; Reports of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, except such as are soon to be reprinted; a full set of text-books, to cost not more than $1,000, to be selected by the Librarian, with the assistance of the Library Committee; United States Digest; United States Statutes at Large; Brightley's Digest of United States Reports.

Hon. Elliott Anthony presented a communication from F. H. Bailey, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Public Works, designating rooms in the new city building for the use of the institute.

Julius Rosenthal, Esq., laid before the committee a letter from N. L. Freeman, Esq., Reporter of the Supreme Court of Illinois, enclosing his check for $50, as a part of the aid which he intended to extend in restoring the library of the institute. The thanks of the committee were voted to Mr. Freeman.

After the transaction of other business, not of general interest, the committee adjourned.

RAILROADS.

The report that Mr. C. T. Hobart has been relieved of his position as Superintendent of the Brainard Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad seems to have been unfounded.

—The people along the proposed line of road between Monroe and Dubuque, Iowa, are holding meetings and contributing liberally towards its construction.

—The Council Grove (Kansas) *Democrat* says that a new railroad organization has been effected. The initial point of this road will be Lawrence; from Lawrence to Carbondale, thence to Council Grove, and on to Cottonwood Falls, &c.

—The New Orleans *Republican* says intelligence has been received from New York announcing the fact that the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company has succeeded in placing nearly all of its bonds, and that all its financial and other difficulties will be terminated at once. The work along the whole line, including the branch from Vermillionville to Shreveport, will now be prosecuted with vigor.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says: "The Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, running through the river counties of Illinois, has a gauge of three feet, and is the pioneer narrow-gauge road running from St. Louis. The work of construction is progressing rapidly. The grading from opposite Carondelet to Columbia has been completed, and a large force is now at work from Columbia to the Randolph County line. A similar force is also at work from Cairo north."

—The first mile and a half of narrow-gauge railroad ever graded in Iowa was the work of Mr. Putnam, of Girard, upon the McGregor & Waterloo Railroad.

The St. Paul *Press* publishes official returns from every county but one—Lake, which only casts about 40 votes. The majority for Austin is 15,151.

—Complete returns of the vote for Governor in Maryland, nearly all being official, give the following results: For Jacob Tome, Republican, 58,824; Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Democrat, 73,959. Democratic majority, 15,135.

—Calls in France are frequently made between formal acquaintances by means of cards conveyed by servants. At New Year's they are sent through the post. When a call is made in person a corner of the card is turned down to denote the fact. If your friend is at home, you turn down the right hand corner. If she is not at home, you turn down the entire right hand side. In Paris separate cards are left for the different members of the family you are visiting. In Washington the right hand side of the card turned down indicates that it is left for the entire family. There is a great variety of opinion about the proper length of time to elapse before returning a call. In New York the shortest period named is fifteen days, and the longest one month. In Paris you are expected to return the call of a new acquaintance within three days, after which, it is voted rude. Royalty is more exacting, as the visit from one sovereign to another must be returned within a few hours.

INSURANCE!

UNDOUBTED INDEMNITY.

Miller & Drew's
INSURANCE OFFICES,
No. 472 Wabash-av.,
AND
No. 70 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

COMMERCIAL UNION
Of London.
Assets over $10,000,000.

ARCTIC OF N. Y.,
Assets over $300,000.

ADRIATIC OF N. Y.,
Assets over $300,000.

FIREMEN'S FUND,
Of New York.
Assets over $200,000.

The foregoing Companies, having had no Agencies at Chicago before the fire, are prepared to offer UNIMPAIRED MATERIAL for the PROTECTION of property-owners in our city.

APPLY DIRECT TO
MILLER & DREW,
No. 472 Wabash-av.,
OR
No. 70 South Canal-st.

SAFES.

SAFES!
MACNEALE & URBAN'S.
J. M. TERWILLIGER, Agent,
27 South Canal-st., and 51 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

These Safes have proved themselves true Salamanders. Call at our office and see the certificates of merit from many of the best firms in the city.
We have a large lot of Safes on hand, and more to arrive immediately. If you consider your own interests, you will call and see us before purchasing any other kind of Safe than those of the above make.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

LIVERY.
The only first-class Livery and Boarding Stable in the Burned District. A fine stock and best of accommodations for 20 to 30 boarders. Parties wishing to buy or sell will do well to call.
H. NEWTON & CO.,
187 and 189 Washington-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF BRICK.
We will lease for a term of years, at $500 per year, 10 acres of excellent brick-making land, having a frontage of 600 feet on the canal and railroad; only 100 rods from Summit Depot, 5 miles from city limits. Apply between 10 and 2 to KERR, DAVIDSON & WELCH, Welch's Building, Canal-st.

Pawnbroker's Notice.
All goods saved from the fire must be redeemed in three days, or they will be sold to pay advances. Removed to 42 Blue Island av. H. MAY & CO.

RUINS OF CHICAGO.
The best and most varied assortment of VIEWS OF THE RUINS to be found in the city, wholesale and retail. Stereoscopic, $2.50 per doz.; Cabinets, $4 per doz.; Cards, $1.50 per doz.; 11x14, $1.25 each. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 30 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,
The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.
Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

Notice to Cigar Manufacturers.
Just received, 50 cases of Connecticut Leaf, all wrappers, A 1 quality, at low figures. Consider your own interest before purchasing elsewhere.
G. H. WHITE, Agent,
88 West Madison-st.

RUBBER GOODS.
Rubber and Leather Belting,
HALLOCK & WHEELER,
23 West Randolph-st., have now a full stock of the above. Also Engine and Conducting Hose, Rubber Clothing, and Rubber Goods generally.

WEATHER STRIPS.
Weather Strips
J. W. D. KELLY & BRO.,
305 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Have a full stock of Weather Strips of all descriptions. The trade supplied at our usual low rates. Send for price list.

FOR SALE.
A Steam Fire Engine For Sale.
One of the celebrated Clapp & Jones' Steam Fire Engines can be seen for the next four days at Geo. Hannis' Hose Cart and Truck Factory, No. 76 Michigan-st. The engine is lighter than any engine now in use by the city of Chicago, and can be drawn by hand; is capable of throwing two streams higher than any elevator in Chicago. It is the same size and style as the little engine that worked 17 days and nights during the great fire. For price and terms, address M. WALKER, care GEO. HANNIS, 76 Michigan-st., Chicago.

ALEXIS.

Movements of the Russian and American Fleets—Informal Greetings Exchanged on the Svetlana.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 21.

The Russian fleet, consisting of the frigate Svetlana and the corvettes Bogatire and Abreck, came up from the Lower Bay yesterday, with the United States Reception Squadron, and are now at anchor in the North River, opposite the Battery. The signal was given at 9 a. m., from the United States flag-ship Congress, for the fleet to proceed to the city. The anchors were soon on deck, and the Congress steamed past the South-West Spit, followed by the Svetlana, which soon took position on the starboard beam of the Congress. The Bogatire fell into line, and assumed her place to starboard of the Severn, and the Abreck occupied the same position with reference to the Iroquois. The Kansas and Tallapoosa brought up the rear. The bay was crowded with steam-craft. Rain had begun to fall during the night, and before the vessels reached the Narrows all hope of pleasant weather had been dispelled.

The steamer Mary Powell, chartered for the guests of the Reception Committee, left Pier 39, North River, at 11:30, and started down the harbor to meet the Russian squadron. The rain was falling very heavily at the time, and grave apprehensions were entertained that the reception would not take place. The steamer carried among other guests Wm. H. Aspinwall, Howard Potter, Major-General Sanford, Collector Murphy, Lloyd Aspinwall, John Taylor Johnstone, Benjamin H. Field, Professor Morse, ex-Judge Roosevelt, Peter Cooper, General McDowell, General Ingalls, William Low, William Stewart, Robert L. Stewart, Commodore Voorhees, A. Bierstadt, Henry Clews, William B. Clerke, Jr., and the Rev. Dr. Thompson. The steamer stopped off the Battery, and took on board, from the revenue cutter Northerner, Minister Catacazy, Mr. Bodisco, Russian Consul General at New York, Mr. Schultz, Russian Consul at New York, and Jeremiah Curtain, ex-Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburgh.

The Svetlana, Bogatire, and Abreck, came to anchor in the North River at 12:20, the Russian flagship lying directly off Pier 2, and the Bogatire and the Abreck taking position north of the Svetlana in the order named. A boat was lowered from the Svetlana and Minister Catacazy and suite were conducted to the Russian flagship. This boat was under the charge of a young midshipman, who was taken for the Grand Duke by the great majority of the ladies on board the Mary Powell, and was stared almost out of countenance. The rain still falling in torrents, the following members of the Executive Committee went on board the Svetlana to consult with the Grand Duke regarding the postponement of the reception: W. H. Aspinwall, A. Bierstadt, J. T. Johnstone, S. S. Macy, Generals McDowell and Dix, Henry Clews, R. L. Stewart, and General Lloyd Aspinwall. They were received at the gangway by Admiral Possiet and staff, and were conducted to the Admiral's quarters, and thence below to the apartments of the Grand Duke on the gun deck. The Duke was standing at the entrance to his quarters, and cordially received the committee, shaking hands with each member as he entered. After asking all to be seated, the Grand Duke expressed informally his appreciation of the honor of the visit. General McDowell rose and said:

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[Tilton in introducing the lecturer, said: "I came to this meeting, actuated by curiosity to know what my friend would have to say in regard to the great question which has occupied her so many years of her life. I was met at the door by a member of the committee, who informed me that several gentlemen had been applied to, particularly within the circuit of these two or three neighboring cities, to know whether they would occupy the platform and preside at this occasion. Every one had declined one after the other, for various reasons, the chief among them being—first, objections to the lady's character, and, second, objections to the lady's views. I was told that she was coming upon this stand unattended and alone. Now, as to her character, I know it and believe in it and vouch for it. As to her views, she will give them to you herself in a few moments, and you may judge for yourself. It may b that she is a fanatic; it may be that I am fool; but, before high heaven, I would rath er be both fanatic and fool in one than to b such a coward as would deny to a woman th sacred right of free speech. I desire to s that five minutes ago I did not expect to a pear here. Allow me the privilege of sayin that, with as much pride as ever prompte me to the performance of any act in fifteen twenty years, I have the honor of introd ing to you Victoria C. Woodhull, who wi address you upon the subject of social fre dom."]

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ALEXIS.

Movements of the Russian and American Fleets—Informal Greetings Exchanged on the Svetlana.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 21.

The Russian fleet, consisting of the frigate Svetlana and the corvettes Bogatire and Abreck, came up from the Lower Bay yesterday, with the United States Reception Squadron, and are now at anchor in the North River, opposite the Battery. The signal was given at 9 a. m., from the United States flag-ship Congress, for the fleet to proceed to the city. The anchors were soon on deck, and the Congress steamed past the South-West Spit, followed by the Svetlana, which soon took position on the starboard beam of the Congress. The Bogatire fell into line, and assumed her place to starboard of the Severn, and the Abreck occupied the same position with reference to the Iroquois. The Kansas and Tallapoosa brought up the rear. The bay was crowded with steam-craft. Rain had begun to fall during the night, and before the vessels reached the Narrows all hope of pleasant weather had been dispelled.

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The lecturer began with a rather tedious sketch of the progress of individual freedom, the battle for which began in the sixteenth century. Coming down to the present, she at once launched into her particular subject with the pertinent inquiry, "Of what does marriage consist? It is admitted to be a union of the opposites in sex, but is it a principle of nature outside of all law, or is it a law outside of all nature? Where is the point before reaching which it is not marriage, and after reaching which it is marriage?" Since law cannot change what nature has already determined, she contended that it had nothing to do with marriage any more than with love itself. The individual affairs of two persons are not the subject of interference by any third party, and if one of them chooses to separate, no power outside of the two ought to prevent. Suppose a separation is desired because one of the two loves and is loved elsewhere. If the union be maintained by force, at least two of them, probably all three, are unhappy; but if they separate, only one is rendered unhappy. So if the greatest good of the greatest number is to rule, separation is legitimate and desirable. It is better to break a bad bargain than to keep it. She wished marriage laws would be abrogated to-morrow—there would be no chaos, but all would turn into harmony and order. Thousands of marriages now are but legalized prostitution; thousands of poor, unresisting wives are yearly murdered, and stand in the spirit-life, looking down upon the sickly, half-made up children left behind, imploring humanity to correct the abuses which now defile it. She asserted positively that all which is good and commendable now existing would continue to exist if all marriage laws were repealed to-morrow.

Applause followed this bold declaration, but it was instantly succeeded by a perfect tempest of hisses from all parts of the house. The applause again came out, and again the hisses contended for the mastery. A number arose and left the hall. Mrs. Woodhull advanced quickly to the extreme front of the platform, and called to those who hissed to step up on the platform. Suddenly the pleasant voice of Mrs. Brooker, her sister, who sat in a private box on the left, came out clearly as the lady herself arose and faced the audience despite the remonstrances of her friends who feared imprudence in her words.

"May I speak to her?" she said. "Would you," addressing the lecturer, "like to come into this world without knowing who your father or mother was?"

Shouts of approbation greeted this sally, when Mrs. Woodhull said, loudly: "There are thousands of noble men and women in the world to-day who never knew who their father was." She proceeded vehemently with her lecture, giving no chance to the lady in the private box to interrupt again. The latter still kept her place, although alone in the box, for friends rapidly deserted her, and several times essayed to speak. Mrs. Woodhull angrily shouted out her sentences until she was fairly compelled to pause by the boisterous demand of the audience for a speech from her opponent. A policeman was summoned, and he attempted in vain to induce Mrs. Brooker to leave the box.

Finally, Theodore Tilton advanced and attempted in vain to quell the excitement which had become an uproar. Cries of "Put him out" greeted him, the audience evincing a decided preference for Mrs. Brooker. Mr. Tilton stated that it was right enough that a lady should speak—here Mrs. Brooker said, "I am her sister." Mr. Tilton continued, "I would myself ask her to come down on the platform and address you, [Cries of 'Yes,' 'yes'] for I believe in free speech, but Mrs. Woodhull must be protected also in the exercise of that right, and I shall again introduce her."

Mrs. Woodhull then continued her speech, now very excitedly and at race-horse speed, and as if she feared that something would again interpose. Free love, she said, will be an integral part of the religion of the future. The legitimate sequence of Social Freedom is Free Love, or freedom of the affections. "And are you a Free Lover?" "*Yes, I am a Free Lover!* [Loud Hisses.] I have an *inalienable constitutional* and *natural* right to love whom I may, to love as *long* or as *short* a period as I can, *to change that love every day*, if I please, [renewed hisses], and with that right neither you nor any law you can frame have any right to interfere; and I have the further right to demand a free and unrestricted exercise of that right, and it is your duty not only to accord it, but, as a community, to see that I am protected in it. I trust that I am fully understood, for I mean just that, and nothing less! Why did Mrs. Fair kill Crittenden? Free love was not the inciter. It was because she believed in the spirit of the marriage law: that she had a *better right* to him than had Mrs. Crittenden, to whom the law had granted him; and, rather than give him up to her, to whom he evidently desired to go, and where following his right to freedom he did go, she killed him. Could a more perfect case of the spirit of the marriage law be formulated? Most assuredly no! If Mrs. Fair had told him to go in peace when he desired such freedom would it not have been the more Christian course, and would not Mrs. Crittenden have *loved* her for so doing. I tell you, my friends, that you have taken hold of the wrong end of this business. I have a better right to speak, as one having authority in this matter, since it has been my province to study it in all its various lights and shades. When I practiced clairvoyance, hundreds, aye thousands, of desolate, heart-broken men came to me for advice. [Hisses, cheers, and laughter.] Some may think that it is better to keep the semblance of a husband or wife, even if it be not a lover. Such is not my philosophy. I address myself to such as have souls. If you belong to the other sort take advice of a Tombs lawyer, and not of me.

I have learned that the first great error most married people commit is in endeavoring to hide from each other the little irregularities into which all are liable to fall [laughter], since nothing is so conducive to continuous happiness as mutual confidence. If our sisters who inhabit Greene street and other filthy localities choose to remain in debauch, and if our brothers choose to visit them there, they are only exercising the same right that we exercise in remaining away, and we have no more right to abuse and condemn them than they have to abuse and condemn us for exercising our rights *our* way. [Storms of hisses.] But we should by our love and kindness endeavor to prevail upon them to desert those ways. Let me ask of husbands if they think there would be 50,000 women of the town supported by them, if their wives were ambitious to have an equal number of men of the town to support, and for the same purposes. I tell you, nay. The good women of one of the interior cities of New York some two years since organized a movement to put down prostitution; and tried by stratagem to find out who visited houses of prostitution, in order to ostracise them. They pushed the matter until they found their own husbands, brothers, and sons involved, and then suddenly desisted, and nothing has since been heard of the eradication of prostitution in that city. [Laughter.] The same experience tried here would result the same. What can be more terrible than for a delicate, sensitively organized woman to be compelled to endure the presence of a beast in the shape of a man, who knows nothing beyond the blind passion with which he is filled, and to which is often added the delirium of intoxication. Men who, before marriage, preserve a delicacy and regard for womanly sensitiveness and refinement, too often after marriage show themselves in their true character, and prove to be little better than beasts; and thousands of pallid cheeks, sunken eyes, distorted imaginations and diseased functions, testify to the truth of what I say.

At the conclusion of the lecture the vast audience still remained, shouting for Mrs. Brooker, who finally stepped to the front of the box, and bowing, delivered a parting shot—"I would ask," said she, "how can we reform the Greene street women she speaks of, and at the same time teach them to live promiscuously with men?" [Prolonged cheers for Mrs. Brooker.] Mr. Tilton then announced that the exercises were over, and the audience reluctantly dispersed.

MEXICO.

The Case of the American Vessels Brothers and Harvest Home—Mexican Account of the Affair.

From the Mexico Diario Oficial.

War and Navy Department, Third Bureau, The Marine Commander of Vera Cruz, writes the following to this department under date of Sept. 14:

MR. SECRETARY: The Captain of the Port of Tabasco, in a letter of the 10th inst., writes me the following: A disagreeable and sad event took place at Santa Anna bar, aboard the American bark Brothers. The cargo being all ready, the Captain positively refused to go ashore and sign the bills of lading. The consignee obtained an order from the Judge, which was taken aboard by the police and the agent of the consignee, in order that he should land and regulate his accounts, and sign said bills of lading; and, in case he should refuse, to bring him by force. The Captain refused, and when he was arrested, another Captain of the American bark Harvest Home then anchored, with a part of the crew, went forward immediately, giving orders to the same, from which it was inferred that all were aware of the whole affair, when they attacked the legal officers with swords and pistols, killing three Mexican citizens, and, among them, the agent of the house, Ramon Ripoll. The others jumped overboard, and one of them cut the cable of the boat, and thus reached land. It is believed that those aboard the vessel had their losses, for the legal officers, when they were attacked, had to defend themselves. Those that escaped reached land immediately, giving a report of what had happened. An expedition, composed of a canoe and four boats, was formed in order to arrest the Captains and crew: but when the first approached, a distance of 50 yards, it was fired upon by revolvers and double-barrelled shotguns, wounding four in the boat. The canoe, having a small piece aboard, fired; but when it was going to fire a second shot the artillery-men checked her. Therefore, with this event, and the four wounded, they became demoralized, and the expedition retired.

On the following day another expedition was formed, and when it went to sea it only found the bark Brothers abandoned, with all sails aboard, and at the mercy of the winds and currents, for one of its anchors had broken. The three bodies of the Mexicans were found aboard. The other vessel with its crew, and the Captain of the Brothers, as is to be supposed, could scarcely be seen on the horizon. The bark Brothers was taken to Santa Anna Bay, and the corpses were buried. The consignee put her at the disposition of the United States Consul, and she is to be sent to her respective port, according to information. The District Judge, as I am informed, is at Santa Anna undergoing a judicial investigation of the affair of which I have given you an outline, according to the data I have received. I send you no official communication of said affair, because, up to the present time, I have not intervened *de officio*, and the whole affair is under the authority of the American Consul. This I have the honor to inform you for your government, stating that up to the present time the legal authorities censure said Captain of the Port for not having informed thereto, as in duty bound, giving full details thereof. And I report to you for your government, and other considerations.

Independence and Liberty. Mexico, September 18. MEJIA, Secretary of War. Present.

—A despatch to the Boston *Journal* from Lawrence, Mass., dated the 17th, says: "Within the past twenty-four hours quite a number of Arctic birds have been shot and some taken alive in this city. They have never been seen here before by the oldest sportsman. The birds have black wings, black and white heads, and the balance of their bodies is white. They are web-footed, with three toes, but a sharp bill like a robin, and are of the size of a small pigeon. They are mentioned in page 116 of Kane's Grinnell Expedition as the 'Little Auk.' The Smithsonian name is *Margulusalle*. One of them was found in the garden of Rev. Mr. Ferris, some distance from the water. It could not raise itself to fly."

—At an Indiana breakfast table a few days ago a traveller from the East handed to one of his fellow-travellers a plate of sausages, whereupon the question was asked "Is it safe?" To which was replied, "This is a prolific hog country, and it is safe to eat sausages wherever hog is cheaper than dog."

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	1870.	Shipments. 1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	3,734	THANKSGIVING DAY.	1,694	THANKSGIVING DAY.
Wheat, bu	31,230		57,709	
Corn, bu	190,500		130,393	
Oats, bu	49,897		51,489	
Rye, bu	2,868		1,815	
Barley, bu	23,220		3,330	
Grass seed, lbs	74,906		35,302	
Flax seed, lbs	....		....	
Broom corn, lbs	92,880		16,130	
Cut meats, lbs	56,270		609,177	
Beef, brls	1,705		1,340	
Pork, brls	....		....	
Lard, tcs	17,748		419,002	
Tallow, lbs	63,325		....	
Butter, lbs	82,810		3,979	
Live hogs, No	18,806		2,902	
Cattle, No	2,478		787	
Hides, lbs	94,903		34,449	
Highwines, brls	312		....	
Wool, lbs	35,160		1,083	
Potatoes, bu	4,900		386	
Lumber, m	2,244		66	
Shingles, m	3,480		2,566	
Lath, m	85		....	

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,651 bu wheat; 999 bu corn; 1,252 bu oats; 531 bu rye; 415 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 87 cars wheat; 346 cars corn; 35 cars oats; 9 cars rye; 20 cars barley. Total, (447 cars), 185,900 bu.

Generally speaking there was only a moderate business transacted on 'Change to-day. The weather is cold, and the accommodations for doing business on the Board are rather against operators, as the room is poorly warmed, poorly lighted, and poorly ventilated, though under the circumstances it is hardly fair to find fault with the surroundings, and we only do so to give one of the causes of quiet prevailing to-day. Prices were easier on wheat, but firmer and steady on the other cereals, the receipts aggregating something less than for a few days past, and Eastern and foreign advices quoting no important changes.

Highwines were firmer and 1-2c better, 200 brls iron-bound changing hands at 88c, the market closing firm.

Lake freights were dull, and agents were asking higher rates, being indifferent about sending vessels out now, unless well paid for the risk run, believing they can winter here as cheaply as anywhere else, and at the same time have their vessels here earlier in the spring. Rates closed at 12c for corn, 13 (asking) for wheat, and 8c for oats to Buffalo, with a total of five charters reported, which take out 194,000 bu of corn.

Provisions were less active, and prices were lower on the entire list. There were few sellers early in the day except at full figures of yesterday, but buyers held off, and the former were compelled to grant slight concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts of hogs are liberal, and as the weather is decidedly favorable to the handling and curing of product, packers are augmenting the supply quite rapidly. Still, as there is a good order demand, and fair speculative inquiry for the various descriptions, the market must be quoted as moderately active. Closing prices were: $12.35a12.50 for regular and named brands of mess pork, cash; $12.37 1-2 seller December; $12.62 1-2 bid seller January; $12.75 bid seller February; and $13.00 bid for March; 8 3-8a8 1-2c for lard, cash or seller December; 8 1-2a8 5-8c seller January; and 8 5-8a8 3-4c seller February; green meats quotable at 3 1-2a3 5-8c for shoulders; 7c for 16 lb hams; 7 1-4c for 15 lb do; and 6 1-2a6 3-4c for heavy and run of the house. Meats from fifteen to twenty days old—4a4 1-8c for shoulders; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for clear rib—all loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8a8 1-4c, according to averages and length of time in pickle. Meats for December delivery quotable at 6c for Cumberlands; 6 1-4c for short ribs, and 6 1-2c for short clear. Beef product inactive, and prices nominally the same as quoted yesterday. Sales include 500 brls mess pork (special brand) at $12.50; 500 brls do, regular, seller December, at $12.37 1-2; 2,500 brls do, seller January, at $12.57 1-2; 500 brls do do at $12.62 1-2; 500 tcs lard, at 8 3-8c, spot; 500 tcs do, seller December, at 8 1-2c; 250 tcs do, seller the year, at 8 3-8c; 300 tcs do, seller January, at 8 1-2c; 1,000 pcs green hams (run of the house) at 7c; 1,000 pcs do at 6 1-2c; 1,200 pcs do, av. 15 1-2 lbs., at 7 1-4c; 1,200 pcs green, av. 15 1-2 lbs., at 7c; 60,000 lbs. green shoulders at 3 5-8c; 100,000 lbs. do, seller December, at 3 1-2c; 50,000 lbs. dry salted, seller January, at 4 1-8c; 100,000 lbs. do, seller February, at 4 1-4c; 50 bxs short ribs, fully cured, at 6 3-8c; 60 bxs do at 6 1-4c; 25 tcs pigs' tongues at $8.00.

Flour was very quiet at unchanged prices, the demand being of a limited character, though there was a fair inquiry for low grade extras and spring superfines for the Southern trade, but desirable offerings were scarce. Exporters and Eastern buyers were looking around, but purchased very sparingly. Sales comprise 100 brls spring extras (Pickwick XXPX) at $6.50; 400 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $6.50; 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do (not named) at $6.00; 300 brls on p. t.; 200 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 100 brls buckwheat at $6.62 1-2; 100 brls do at $6.50; 20 brls rye at $7.00.

Wheat was quiet, with a downward tendency, and we note a decline of fully 1a1 1-4c per bushel since yesterday, the market closing with a decided downward look. Buyers were scarce, particularly for immediate delivery; and, though the offerings were comparatively small, holders found it a rather difficult matter to dispose of their consignments. Speculators were more anxious to sell than to buy, as the market is now really what is termed in commercial parlance, a "short market," hence in point of numbers the bears were the stronger, and did all they could to break prices. Shippers were doing nothing, and a very small amount satisfied the millers. Receipts are comparatively small, but there is sufficient in store here to meet the probable wants of the trade without difficulty. No. 2, seller December, opened at $1.21 5-8, sold at $1.22, but closed weak at $1.20 3-4. Seller January ranged at $1.22 3-4a1.23 3-4—closing at the inside. Spot No. 2 sold early at $1.21 for winter receipts, dropped to $1.20, and $1.19 1-2 for regular, and closed dull and weak. No. 1 was dull at $1.25 1-2, while the lower grades were neglected. Cash transactions include 800 bu No. 1 at $1.25 1-2; 3,200 bu No. 2 (winter) at $1.21; 8,000 bu do at $1.20 3-4; 18,000 bu do at $1.20 5-8; 4,800 bu do at $1.20 1-2; 8,500 bu do at $1.20 1-4; 10,000 bu regular at $1.20; 5,000 bu do at $1.19 3-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.19 1-2; 400 bu rejected at $1.05 1-2. Total, 63,600 bu.

Corn was quite active, and a shade stronger than yesterday, consequent upon a gradual diminution in the receipts, and a better demand from shippers, coupled with more desire on the part of speculators to operate. Then, several speculators who have been selling short for a few days past appeared satisfied to fill in and accept the profit offered, so that the demand was about equal to the supply. Early, sales of No. 2 were at 41a41 1-4c, advanced to 41 1-2a41 5-8c, and closed firm at 41 1-2a41 1-2. Seller the month was inactive at about 41a41 1-4c. Seller December ranged at 40 3-4a41 1-2c; seller January, 41 3-4a42 1-2c; and seller the year, 41a41 1-2c. Seller April was offered at 45 1-2c, and seller May at 46 1-2c. Rejected was active at 39 1-2a40c. Sales include 15,000 bu No. 2 at 41c; 34,800 bu do at 41 1-4c; 114,600 bu at 41 1-2c; 5,600 bu do at 41 5-8c; 5,600 bu rejected at 39 1-2c; 1,600 bu at 39 3-4c; 24,200 bu at 40c; 400 bu yellow at 42c; 1 boat No. 2 (canal) at 42 1-2c, afloat. Total 201,800 bu.

Oats were stronger, but quiet, without material alteration to note in prices. The demand was fair, but buyers did not feel perfectly willing to pay the figures asked, and as sellers would not recede, transactions were necessarily restricted. The market closed at 31 1-2c for spot No. 2; 31 1-4ca31 1-2c seller November or December. Sales include 10,800 bu No. 2 at 31c; 15,000 bu do at 31 1-4c; 1,200 bu rejected at 27 1-2c. Total, 28,000 bu.

Rye was in improved demand, and, under light offerings the market was stronger and a shade higher, though quiet—closing at 61 1-2c for No. 2, and 62 1-4c for No. 1. Sales comprise 400 bu No. 1 at 61 1-4c; 800 bu do at 62c; 2,000 bu No. 2 at 61 1-4c; total, 3,200 bu.

Barley was firmer and steady early in the day, but weakened later, and closed fully 1c lower than yesterday—at 60 1-4a60 1-2 for spot No. 2, and 60 1-2a61c for December. Sales include 2,000 bu No. 2 at 60 1-2c; 1,200 bu do at 61c; 8,800 bu do at 61 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 62c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 50c; 800 bu do at 50 1-2c; 800 bu do at 51c. Total, 18,400 bu.

LATER.

In the afternoon wheat was weak and lower, closing at $1.19 1-4 spot; $1.20 1-4 seller December, and $1.22 seller January. Corn was dull, and also easier—closing at 41 1-8c cash.

Chicago Daily Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.

BUTTER—Aside from supplying the wants of local consumers there was comparatively little doing in the butter market to-day. Easter buyers were in the market, but they seemed unwilling to pay the prices demanded, and their purchases were few. Good to choice table grades continue in light supply, and commanded full rates. We quote: Choice dairy, 23a25c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 10a13c.

BAGGING—The bagging trade was reported reasonably active, there being a fair inquiry for all articles in the list, and, with ample stocks in store, prices rule steady and uniform. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a28c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue active and firm at full prices. Dealers still find it difficult to keep an ample supply of lime, but of other articles in the list they are prepared to promptly fill orders. We quote: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; cement, $1.75; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.26; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a60.00; building brick, $14.00a15.00 fire clay, $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—The demand for beans was fairly active, and although the market is now pretty liberally supplied, prices keep well up, ruling steady at $1.50a1.75 for common, and at $2.00a2.50 for good to choice.

BROOM CORN—The demand is very light, and the annexed quotations are about as near as can be given. Quotations are: Old, $100.00a140.00; new, $150.00a200.00; choice hurl, $200.00a240.00.

COOPERAGE—There has been an advance of about 25c per brl on pork brls, and 50c for lard tcs; other quotations unchanged. Quotations were: 2.00 for pork brls; $2.50 for lard tcs; $2.25a2.25 for beef tcs; $2.00a2.40 for whiskey brls; 50a57c for flour brls. Staves and headings are quoted at $18.00a20.00 per m for pork, and $25.00a28.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—The light character of the supply in the hands of dealers here, together with the high prices prevalent in the Eastern markets, imparts a very firm feeling, and, although the demand has fallen off some recently, there are no sellers at any concession from former rates. We report New York factory, 15a16c; Ohio factory, 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—Was active to-day at all of the principal yards, and prices were firmly sustained. We continue to quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Wilmington, $5.50.

CIDER—Remains firm at former rates, sales making at $5.50a6.00 per brl; according to quality.

EGGS—Were in fair supply and in good demand at 28a29c, for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business was a little slack to-day. There was a light local and interior demand at the annexed quotations: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, old, $3.00a3.15; do new, $4.10a4.15; blackberries, 16a18c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 9 1-2a10 c; apples, new, Southern, 9 1-2a9 1-2c; do new Western, 11a12c.

FISH—No important change was noted in this market. The demand continues steadily good, and the firmness that has prevailed for several days past is still a feature of the market. Whitefish are in light stock, but of other descriptions the supply is ample. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $4.00a4.25; No. 2, $4.25a4.50; trout, $4.75a5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, scaled, 45a50c; herring, No. 1, 40a42c; box herring sealed, 45a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The market was reported firm, especially for choice winter apples, for which there is a good shipping demand. Lemons remain quiet. Cranberries are firm and tending higher. We repeat our list: Apples on track, $1.25a2.50; from store, $1.50a3.00. Cranberries, $10.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a7.50.

GROCERIES—Few changes and none deserving special mention were noted in connection with the grocery market. The demand for all staples continues uninterruptedly good, and sales exhibit a larger aggregate than usual for this season of the year. There is a temporary scarcity of refined sugars, but of nearly all other articles in the list the stocks are fair, and dealers are filling orders promptly. We quote:

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 20 1-2a21 1-2c; choice do, 21 1-2a22 1-2c; O. G. Java, 29 1-2a31 1-2c; Singapore, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Costa Rica, 23 1-2a24 1-2c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 8 1-2a8 3-4c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.31; common molasses 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 55a65c; good sugarhouse syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 70a75c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia 43a50c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6 3-4a7c; standard, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a6 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4a4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a 7c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—There was less activity in the demand for this article, but the wants of the trade exceeded the supply and previous rates were thoroughly sustained. We continue to quote—On track—Timothy, pressed, $14.00a15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00a11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.50; prairie, loose, $9.00a11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A fair movement was noted, both on local account and for shipment, and under continued moderate arrivals the market remains steady at full prices. We quote: Green salted, light, 11 1-2c do, heavy, 10 1-2c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 23c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—No change took place in this market. There was a good demand at the following range of prices: Common bar, 3 3-4c; horse-shoe iron, 5 1-4a5 5-8c; heavy band, 4 3-4a5 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a5 3-4c; round and square, 4a6 1-4c; oval, 5a 6 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-2a5 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a5 1-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 17x18, 13 1-2a19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 8 1-2a13 3-4c sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

LEATHER—Business continues rather slack, as the stocks here are still very incomplete. Prices remain without visible change, ruling steady as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 39a42c; kip, per lb, 90ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.23a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole, 43a46c; harness, per lb, 36a48c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $55.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.000.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—This market continues active and firm at previous rates. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 33c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundles 20 per cent off.

NAILS—Were in good request at unchanged prices. We quote: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d, per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg $7.25.

OILS—Carbon was "off" a little, but with this exception there was no change in prices. Lard oil was more firmly held, in sympathy with the raw material, though no advance was attempted. We quote: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 83a85c; No. 1 current make 73a75c; No. 2 do, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 76a77c.

POTATOES—Were firm at 5c advance, the market ruling firm at the following prices: On Track—Common mixed, 70a80c; straight lots, 90ca$1.00. From Store—Common, 80a90c; choice, $1.00a1.15.

POULTRY AND GAME—Remains steady at about former rates. Sales were reported at the following range of prices: $2.50a3.00 for chickens; $1.50a3.25 for ducks; $4.00a4.25 for prairie chickens, $1.60a1.80 for quail; 10a11 1-2c per lb for live turkeys; 12a12 1-2c for dressed.

TEAS—This market was active and strong. The stocks are reported light here and at the East, and there are still indications of an advance. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60a65; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a80c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a65; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

SEEDS—There was an improved demand for timothy, and prices were some stronger, with the bulk of sales at $3.00. Clover was nominally unchanged, with $6.60 bid for prime lots. The offerings of all kinds were very light.

SALT—Market active, and prices are firm: Saginaw, fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

WOOD—Remains firm at the following quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The wool market was quoted quiet and firm, at unchanged prices. We repeat our list: Tub washed, 60a75c; fine fleece, washed, 48a50c; medium fleece, washed, 55a62; coarse fleece, washed, 57c; unwashed, coarse, 40a44c; unwashed medium, 38a42c; unwashed, fine, 35a38c; combing, washed, 57a6c; combing, unwashed, 43a47c. Wool in bad condition, and half-washed, in proportion.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

The following were the receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,624	11,982	247
Tuesday	2,370	19,403	307
Wednesday	2,478	18,806	326
Thursday	1,500	18,000	400
Total	8,972	68,191	1,280
Same time last week	9,539	71,811	2,459
Week before last	7,681	40,688	3,290

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	436	2,662	....
Tuesday	1,210	5,011	....
Wednesday	787	2,902	....
Thursday	....	....	....
Total	2,433	10,575	....

CATTLE—Trading in this class of stock was on a limited scale, and prices were again weak, unsettled, and irregular. The fresh receipts were comparatively light, but the yards were full of stale cattle, mostly of poor quality, and many of them held over from day to day since early in last week. Holders were anxious to dispose of the stock, and, to accomplish this result, were willing to grant almost any concession that buyers had the hardihood to ask, and we have to note a further depreciation in the value of all descriptions of stock, though the decline was most severe in medium to fair grades. There were several really choice droves on sale, but with a single exception nothing brought over $5.00, while $4.75 was considered a good price for anything except the very "tops." There was a large supply of stock steers, the number embracing several fine droves, but feeders refused to pay within 25c of the prices current early in the week, and the few lots sold changed hands at this decline, common thin roughish droves selling at $2.25a2.50, and good to prime at $2.75a3.25. There were few sales at the outside figures, however, most of the transfers being at $2.50a3.00. Butchers bought moderately at $2.00a3.75—chiefly at $2.50a3.50 for common to good fat cows, and inferior to fairish steers. Texas cattle were neglected, and very few changed hands. Through droves may be quoted at $1.75a2.75, and common to choice Northern wintered, at $3.00a4.00. Veal calves are in moderate request at $3.75a5.75, as to quality. The market closed dull and heavy, with a large number (comprising all grades) left over unsold.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs, and upward	$5.25a5.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 to year 5 old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.75a5.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,000a1,300 lbs	4.25a4.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	3.75a4.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1 100 lbs	2.75a3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	2.50a3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
		1,207	3.75
53		1,319	4.62½
32	rough fat steers	1,222	4.12½
34	rough thinnish steers	1,133	4.12½
11	medium steers	1,050	5.25
70	choice steers	1,400	4.50
22	rough fleshy steers	1,361	4.40
94	rough fleshy steers	1,466	4.75
89	fat steers	1,133	3.85
16	butchers' stock	1,275	4.50
17	good shipping steers	820	2.75
10	common cows	1,145	3.50
108	medium steers	1,337	4.12½
14	medium steers	1,206	4.30
84	good steers	1,364	4.12½
27	fleshy steers	1,228	4.25
25	good shipping steers	1,309	3.85
63	medium steers	1,151	4.50
21	good smooth steers	1,345	4.85
35	choice steers	902	3.25
20	good cows	822	2.75
20	butchers' stock	1,033	2.37½
139	Texas cattle		

HOGS—There was less activity in the hog trade to-day, neither shippers nor packers taking hold as freely as during the preceding days of the week, and although the receipts were more moderate, prices were weak and unsettled, ruling fully 5c lower than yesterday, or 10c below the prices current on Tuesday. A few selected lots were taken early at $4.10 a $4.12 1-2, and in one instance $4.20 was paid, but the larger portion of the sales were at prices ranging downward from $3.90—chiefly at $3.75 a 3.90. The outside figure, $4.20, was obtained by Nicols & Addems for a car load of very fine hogs, averaging 448 lbs. The following transactions fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
151	256	3.80	51	298	4.00	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	287	3.85	42	[illegible]	4.05	51	293	3.85
44	258	3.80	37	282	4.00	55	264	3.75
49	330	3.90	41	411	4.12 1-2	54	273	3.75
52	294	3.75	153	293	4.00	68	314	3.90
41	280	3.90	43	448	4.20	51	301	3.85
50	283	3.90	47	336	4.00	84	277	3.75
33	353	3.85	43	340	4.00	110	282	3.85
47	320	3.85	37	351	4.10	63	238	3.80
54	313	3.85	50	299	4.00	106	304	3.80
50	317	3.85	48	329	4.00	47	290	3.90
98	287	3.85	43	362	4.00	68	219	3.85
111	291	3.85	42	355	4.05	54	270	3.80
47	248	3.80	322	--	3.90	45	303	3.80
47	284	3.90	62	--	3.85	44	333	3.90
55	262	3.85	20	318	3.75	56	268	3.80
108	290	3.90	21	256	3.75	45	349	3.95
55	274	3.85	71	283	3.85	51	308	3.80
53	263	3.85	101	306	3.85	109	296	3.85
46	317	3.85	167	243	3.87½	56	223	3.90
60	--	3.95	117	253	3.75	80	131	3.25
101	--	3.90	48	290	3.75	80	287	3.60
155	--	3.90	44	288	3.80			

SHEEP—Continue scarce and short of the demand, and prices to-day were higher. Good to choice may be quoted at $4.00a4.75, and common to medium at $3.25a3.75.

The Chicago Lumber Market.

The demand continues good for cargo lots and prices were fully as strong as yesterday.

Sales afloat include:

Cargo schr Ethan Allen, from Suamico, 14 m ft boards and piece stuff at $18.00 for inch and $17.00 for 2-inch; 12 m No. 1 shingles at $1.50; 300 m "A" do at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Potomac, from Suamico, 126 m ft lumber at $18.00 for inch and $17.00 for 2-inch; 300 m "A" shingles at $3.50; 1,000 m No. 1 do at $1.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo bark Jesse Hoyt, from Oconto, 270 m ft mill run at $17.00; 100 m pcs lath at $2.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo brig Mary, from Oconto, 175 m ft strips and boards at $18.00, lath at $2.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Yankee, from Oconto, 200 m ft mill run at $22.50; 300 m ft joist and scantling at $17.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

ON TRACK.

The market was quiet and unchanged at $3.50a3.62 1-2 for "A" or star shingles, and $1.80a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand is good for city trade and prices are the same as yesterday.

Quotations are:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$ a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00a26.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	38.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	20.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a17.00
Pickets, flat	15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75a 4.00

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Dr. Wines in London—The Earl of Carnarvon on the Progress of Social Science in the United States.

Dr. Wines, whose mission to Europe is to organize an International Prison Congress for 1872, has returned to London from the Continent, and lately addressed a large meeting held at the rooms of the Social Science Association which had assembled to hear his statement. Dr. Wines promised by saying that the first congress to consider the best modes of ameliorating prison discipline was established in Cincinnati. That congress had adopted propositions looking towards the improvement of prison discipline and government supervision thereof, and it was with the view of extending the proposed system that he now visited Europe as the commissioner of the United States. He first saw all the representatives of foreign governments at Washington, and brought with him a circular from the American Government. Leaving New York in July last, he had visited all the prominent European countries, and opened communication with their governments. He had asked these powers each three things. First, that it would appoint commissioners to a general congress; second, that it would name a co-operating committee at home; and third, that it would give full information in regard to the prisons and prison discipline of the country. All the governments named had received his proposition with favor, and given assurances of co-operation. After this statement of his work abroad, Dr. Wines proceeded to state his idea of what should be striven for in organizing an international prison congress, and dwelt especially on the importance of having the entire wisdom of the world there represented. He closed by pointing out what great but peaceful victories might be gained by such a meeting.

The Earl of Carnarvon followed Mr. Wines. He considered the subject of great importance to the whole civilized world, and paid a tribute to the United States for its activity in social science. Amid approving cries, he instanced, in proof of that activity, the presence of Mr. Wines as the accredited agent of the American Government. It was gratifying to see how generally the various governments of Europe had accepted the propositions. Although the English Government was not in the habit of considering matters of this nature, the theory and practice would receive the support of the English people. He though the prison discipline of Italy and Belgium required amendment in some respects, while in other points it was admirable. Belgium had perhaps bestowed more attention upon the subject than any other country, and had adopted what is known as the "seperate" system which kept the prisoners from any contact with each other for two years. He approved of a somewhat similar system in England. Some attention should also be given to the employment of criminals, with the view of preparing them for honest pursuits after their release. He thought that the appointment of more prison inspectors would have a beneficial result, as the present number was totally inadequate to inspect 200 prisoners. (Cheers).

Sir John Pakington moved the following resolution:

That this meeting having heard an explanation of the objects of the proposed Congress on the prevention and repression of crime, including penal and reformatory treatment, expresses its entire approval of that proposal as one likely to be productive of great practical benefit, and that with a view to give effect to this approval, and to make the necessary arrangements, the following be appointed a general committee.

[Here followed about a hundred names, including those of Lady Burdett-Coutts, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of London, Archbishop Manning, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., Sir John Pakington, Sir John Hay, Sir Charles Adderley, &c., &c.]

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Archbishop Manning moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Wines, expressing, at the same time, his concurrence in that gentleman's object.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

Circular of the Brazilian Government Explaining their Scheme.

The following circular, dated Sept. 30, 1871, has been addressed by the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representatives of Brazil abroad:

SIR: I transmit to you the *Official Gazette*, in which the Law No. 2,040 of the 28th inst. has been published. This law enacts that nobody in our country is born a slave; it promotes the progressive emancipation of the existing slaves, and it frees at once those belonging to the State, those of its usufruct, those of vacant inheritances, and those abandoned by their owners. It is not useful to enhance the importance of these measures inspired by the desire of gradually, but unavoidingly, extinguishing slavery in Brazil, in accordance with the wishes shared in by the whole nation. The opposition such measures met with in Parliament did not arise from principles radically contrary to the government's project presented on the 12th of May of this year. No one intended maintaining the institution of slavery condemned by all consciences. There was a divergency of opinion as regards the means proposed; there was a fear about the immediate consequences of measures interfering with agricultural labor, the basis of the public wealth; it was feared that the economical condition of the country might be too deeply shaken. The undaunted faith, however, of the majority of the legislative chambers prevailed, that when once the project would be converted into a law of the State, as it was so imperiously required by weighty considerations of the highest policy, all Brazilians would co-operate in carrying it out, thus smoothing the transposition from the present state of things to a future condition looked to as the fittest for the development of the national prosperity.

The favorable public opinion encouraged the efforts of the representatives of the nation and of the Executive, in order that a question connected with so many various rights should be settled within the legislative session which closes to-day. This end has fortunately been reached without public tranquility having been in the least disturbed throughout the Empire. This fact, honorable to Brazil, is a token that the undertaking in which we are engaged will be brought to its completion with the same enlightened patriotism of which so significant proofs have already been given, and which showed itself so remarkably in the effective suppression of the slave trade. Strengthened by this flattering hope, the government will proceed in the performance of their delicate task, seeking with solicitude and prudence every means that may contribute to carrying the reform that has been voted into execution with the least possible sacrifice to the parties therein interested. With these explanations you will be enabled to dissipate any wrong appreciation that may be formed in that country concerning the important law which has just now been decreed by the public powers of the Empire. I avail myself, &c.,

MANOEL FRANCISCO CORREIA.

Heroism of a Conductor—He Assumes the Position of a Cowardly Engineer and Saves His Train.

Chenango Forks, N. Y. (Nov. 20), Correspondence of the New York Times.

A conductor on a freight and passenger train on the Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad performed a daring feat a few days since, by which a fearful catastrophe was averted. The train, consisting of twenty-four stock cars and one passenger car, which was filled with passengers, was between this station and Whitney's Point, going at a tolerable rate of speed, when the engineer, Wm. Hardy, discovered a rail entirely out of the track some distance ahead. He immediately reversed his locomotive, but, upon second thought, determined to attempt to run the train over the place where the rail was missing, and at once turned on a full head of steam. The engineer and fireman, however, did not remain to see what success the experiment would meet with, but jumped off the engine, leaving it without any one to control it. The train bounded over the disconnected track at a fearful rate of speed, every car retaining its position on the track. The dangerous spot was passed, but, with no one upon the locomotive to control its speed, a most terrible fate awaited the train somewhere. The state of affairs became known to the passengers, and a panic was at once raised. At Whitney's Point there was every probability that the track would not be in readiness for the train, as at the rate it was going it would reach there some minutes before its time. In this extremity Conductor John Vrooman proved himself to be a hero. He was in the passenger-car at the rear of the train, but clambering up the ladder of the freight-car next in advance, he ran the whole length of the runaway train on the tops of the cars, and was soon in the locomotive cab, seized the throttle, and in the next moment had the train under control. A less heroic man in charge of the train, and it is impossible to tell what the result of the extraordinary runaway might have been.

—On Wednesday morning last a large black vessel, loaded with lumber, was discovered ashore about three miles west of Fairport, and proved to be the Canadian bark Rooney. The people living in that vicinity procured a small boat, and ten persons were taken from the vessel. The bark lies broadside to the shore, and it is thought can be taken off without material damage.

—The schooner Idirondac was towed into Port Colborne Saturday morning in a dismasted condition. She shifted her cargo last Tuesday night off Port Stanley, and the masts had to be cut away to save her.

—The bark Nelson, downward bound, lost a man overboard when off Rondeau, last Saturday. His name was John Boyle, and he belonged to Milwaukee, and he was in the act of nailing a board on the side of the vessel when he fell overboard. He leaves a wife and family.

OLD AND NEW.

OLD AND NEW.

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.

Edward E. Hale's speech at the Chicago meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, is published in the December number of OLD AND NEW, in the first and only correct report.

Admirers of Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Loring, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. and Miss Hale, should read the new novel, "Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other," written by them jointly for OLD AND NEW.

Geo. MacDonald, Helen Hunt, James Martineau, Rose Terry, Joaquin Miller, Athanase Coquerel, H. W. Bellows, and J. P. Lesley are among the writers for the next volume.

SUBSCRIBE NOW. Subscribers for 1872 receive, gratuitously, the last three numbers for this year, and the CHRISTMAS LOCKET, a special Christmas number.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Pay Their Losses in Full.

CENTRAL OFFICE:

Corner Madison and Canal-sts,

CHICAGO, ILL.

STATEMENT, OCT. 25, 1871.

Subscribed Capital		$1,188,000.00
Available Assets	$570,832.67	
Estimated Salvage on Chicago Losses	50,000.00	620,832.67
Chicago Losses, gross	250,000.00	
All other Losses	30,000.00	
All other Claims	15,000.00	295,000.00
Net Assets		$325,832.67

GI[illegible] HART L. STEWART, Prest.

C. D. HOOKER, Sec.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

CLOTHING

For the Emergency!

DUDLEY

has the inside track. Having NO RENT to pay, saves his patrons 20 per cent. Complete Outfit for MEN, YOUTHS, and BOYS.

225 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

WHOLESALE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. H. FARGO & CO.,

575 State-st., near Twelfth-st.,

having removed from 615 Wabash-av. to new brick block, 575 STATE-ST., are offering a new and complete stock of BOOTS, SHOES, BOOT PACS, and RUBBERS. Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at the very lowest prices. Have also recommenced manufacturing in the same and adjoining building the custom Boots and Shoes so popular with our customers for many years past. Orders will now be filled promptly. C. H. FARGO & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.

As a first-class institution for girls and young ladies, Kemper Hall, elegantly equipped and appointed, offers, in every department, superior advantages.

Special and liberal terms made with Chicago sufferers. Pupils received at any time. References: The Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., Rector Grace Church, the Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector Holy Communion, and Joseph P. Clarkson, Esq., 454 Wabash-av., from any one of whom circulars may, at any time, be obtained. For particulars address Rev. GEO. M. Everhart, D.D., Rector.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A fine piece of MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, including buildings and machinery in running order, at Austin. Address WM. H. ODIORNE, [illegible]84 Wabash-av.

GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.

Direct importation of KID GLOVES since the fire retailing at wholesale price, at NORTON'S Store, 476 State-st.

WOOL.

WOOL

wanted by TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 307 MICHIGAN-AV.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS

AT WILSON BROS.,

131 Wabash-av., 56 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

JEWELRY.

Cheap Jewelry.

We beg to inform our patrons and the trade that we have established our new office at 131 1-2 WEST MADISON-ST., having on hand a full stock of cheap Horn, Shell, and Plated Jewelry. We are prepared to fill all orders promptly.

SONNENSCHEIN & TREULICH, 131 1-2 West Madison-st.

COAL.

COAL,

For Steam Purposes.

Erie and Briar Hill Screenings for sale cheap by W. H. & J. F. OLCOTT, Office, 180 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.; Yard, No. 1 North Market-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Thomas J. Beard is admitted as a partner in the firm of Savage, Beard & Co., and the firm name changed from this date to Beard, Savage & Beard, who will continue the importing and jobbing of Crockery, Glassware, etc., at 70 West Washington-st.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD.

Chicago, Nov. 21, 1871.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE,

For a Term of Years,

the southwest corner of Madison and Wells-sts., 45 feet on Madison-st., by 90 feet on Wells-st. Also several other pieces of valuable property in the burnt district.

GEORGE MCHIGH, 45 East Harrison-st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of some of the leading houses in the city, arranged with a view to convenience of reference:

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives all cards for this Directory. Also advertisements inserted in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S., at the publishers' lowest cash rates. Offices, 43 South Canal and 446 State-st.
Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 280 West Randolph st.
JONES & SELLERS, 289 West Randolph st.
Architects.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 43 Hubbard court.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck court.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO. 125 W. Ran.
N. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal st.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wab. av. Branch office; also Normal Bank's Co., cor. Canal & Washington st.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer av.
J. M. ADSIT, 422 Wabash av.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 683 Wabash av.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
Basket Manufacturer.
WM. POTTLE, 744 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 22 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 243 Fifth av.
EMERSON DAVIES & STOTT, 239 West Madison st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 188 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO. 16 W. Rand.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 103 South Canal st., and 524 Wabash av.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 62 South Canal st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 459 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 184 West Madison st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 and 7 East Washington st., and 493 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor. Wab. & 22st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 511 State and 331 West Randolph st.
P. KELLER, 536 Wabash av.
GOLDMAN BROS., 726 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
W. D. WELLS & CO., 525 Wabash av.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 522 Wabash av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 260 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Lake st., op. Trem't.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn Dealers.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
W. L. HUBBARD, 213 East Washington st.
Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 168 E. Monroe st.
Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.
Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 59 W. Lake st.
Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 638 West Lake st.
Clothing (Retail).
MABLEY & HULL, 112 West Madison st.
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 792 Wabash av.
Clothing (Wholesale).
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 485 State.
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 592 Wabash av.
Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 269 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 45 S. Canal st., room 1.
MUNN, ROBINSON & SCOTT, W. Lake st.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 8 and 90 West Madison st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 E. Randolph st.
REDMOND & CO., s side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 150 Michigan av.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 24 South Clinton, Room 5.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 404 Wabash av.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
F. & E. JAEGER, cor. Canal & Taylor, office 61 W. Lake.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E. Madison st.
BINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 266 South Canal st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1052 Indiana av.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 215 West Lake st.
Dentists.
GEO. G. LEWIS, of 101 E., now 209 W. Washington st.
J. N. CROUSE, 552 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
J. B. BELL, 387 Wabash av.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 679 Wabash av.
M. S. DEAN, 826 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
L. EATON (for 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove av., cor. 28th.
Drapers and Tailors.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
W. H. REID, 157 Twenty-second st.
H. H. HUSTED, 573 Wabash av.
R. J. WALSHE, 156 Wabash av.
CHAS. F. GODFREY, 827 Wabash av.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22nd st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 173 West Washington st.
CHAS. E. BYDE & CO., 878 Wabash av.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 670 Wabash av.
Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
TOLMAN & KING, 123 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 847, 849 and 851 Wabash av., cor. 18th st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 266 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 551 Wabash av.
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 229 Mad. st. & 126 22d st.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 848 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 276 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 303 State st., and 92 Madison st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
Engravers (Wood).
A. MAAS, 42 West Lake st.
BOND & CHANDLER, 118 W. Washington.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHULER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
E. F. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines st.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 Twelfth st.
Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
Furniture.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 353 to 359 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 123 W. Randolph st.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
FAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 28 and 30 Sixteenth st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 120 E. Washington st.
POPE & DAVIS, 42 W. Washington st.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., 857 Wabash av.
JAMES B. HODGES, 573 State st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, } Now DURAND & POWERS, & w cor Green & W'sh'n
Durand, Powers & Mead, }
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
JAS. FORSYTHE & CO., 152 and 156 W. Lake st.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.
NUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 631 Michigan av.
P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 107 Throop st.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 143 Michigan ave.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1005 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS" GUN POWDER. 242 Michigan av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 146 22d st. and 290 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
LABAREE & NORTH, 48 W. Lake st.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 142 Michigan av.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
H. W. COOLIDGE, 368 West Madison st.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
JAMES A. SCOTT, 234 Madison st.
BISHOP & BARNES, 669 Wabash av.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.
MACKENZIE, 73 W. Madison and 633 State st.
Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 41 West Lake st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Hop Dealers.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.
Insurance (Fire).
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
Insurance (Life).
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 675 Wabash av.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 285 W. Madison.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 611 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 665 Wab. av.
CHICAGO LIFE, 383 W. Washington st.
SECURITY LIFE, 738 Wabash av.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC, 479 (AUG. JOHNSON), Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 463 West Washington st.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 50 West Madison.
UNION MUTUAL, 846 Wabash av.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK 183 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal st.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 96 W. Washington.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO. cor. Washington and Clinton
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
S. F. NORRIS & CO., 167 Michigan av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 94 W. Madison st.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 663 Wabash av.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 287 W. Madison and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
Job Printers.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 228 Madison st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & PRIOR, 239 Mich av., near Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
SMALL & INGALLS, 491 Wabash av.
M. T. PETERS & S. APPLETON, 142 Madison st.
DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash av.
HENRY WALLER, 159 West Washington st.
GEO. C. BARKER, 77 West Madison st.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 336 State st., near 13th st.
S. SMITH, E. J. SCHUYLER, 336 State st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 148 West Monroe st.
HOMER COOK, 183 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 54 West Madison st.
ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 461 Wab. av.
W. T. BURGESS, 166 Washington st.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor. State and Madison.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, Newberry's Lib.
TURNER DARBY LEY TURNER, Madison & Canal.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 673 Wabash av.
WALKER & DEAN, 197 West Madison st.
M. W. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARK, 11 Congress st. (Custom House.)
CALTEN, BECKER & DALE, 320 Wab. v & 68 S. Wal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 83 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State st.
P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 467 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 118 Michigan av.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lithographing.
SHOBER & CO., 7 South Jefferson st.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton st.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.
Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.
Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 18th and Canal
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 131 Wab. av., and 56 W. Washington
Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
GAGE BROS & CO., 363 Indiana av.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 148 Michigan av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av
Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
Oysters.
RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 83 to 87 S. Canal st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 186 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
JNO. F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph st.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 364 State st.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings.
D. T. WALKER, 396 Wabash av.
J. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State st.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 664 Wabash av.
Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2, State st.
Physicians and Surgeons.
LYMAN, WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 398 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st., and 287 W Mad st.
W. W. KIMBALL, 310 Michigan av.
J. BAUER, 270 and 514 Michigan av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 378 Wabash av.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 123 W. Randolph st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 2 S. Carpenter
Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 67 West Madison st., 12 alley.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 32 North Clinton st.
Railway Supplies.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan av.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 612 Wabash av.
Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERILL, 600 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 403 Wabash av., & 230 West Randolph.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 60 East Harrison st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 54 South Halsted st.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 836 Wabash av.
AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 173 West Washington st.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
SCHRADER BROS., 123 W. Randolph st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 282 S. Halsted st.
FIELD, KING & CO., 448 Michigan av.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 790 E. Monroe.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 448 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 86 West Madison st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 168 E. Monroe st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
WM. SPALDING & BRO., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 44 South Desplaines st.
Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
Sewing Machines.
MANHATTAN, 386 Wabash av.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 578 Wabash av.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 203 W. Madison st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 236 S. Halsted st.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 861 Wabash av.
ELLIPTIC, 293 West Madison st.
"BLEES," J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
Shirts.
WM. H. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 798 W. Lake st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 235 20th st.
Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 95 E. Harrison st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Stoves—wholesale.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
TIRRALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 243 Lake st.
E. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
Stoves, Furnaces, &c.
A. F. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake st.
Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., cor. Harrison and Peoria.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. nr V. Buren.
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 319 State st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BROS., 476 Wabash and 54 S. Halsted.
CHAS. T. WITT, 285 Wabash av.
Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 148 W. VanBuren
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 19th sts.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 1052 State st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 12 W. Madison.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER & FELIX, 301 and 303 Michigan av.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of **first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence.** It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make merit and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.0

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL.

SOUTH SIDE AND WEST SIDE.

Dr. J. B. Walker, Oculist.

[illegible] State st., corner of Twelfth, from 9 to 1. 22 West Madison st., corner Aberdeen, from 2 to 4.

COUNTY LEGISLATURE.

Special Session of the Board of Supervisors.

Report of the Special Committee on Abstracts of Titles.

Reconsideration of the Vote Dividing the Town of Proviso.

How the Board Did Not Appoint Commissioner Brown's Successor.

MORNING SESSION.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday morning in the County Court-room, in pursuance of a call signed by twenty-two members of the board. Supervisor Waite occupied the chair.

RECONSIDERED.

Supervisor Bluthardt moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the board adjourned until November 29. The motion was agreed to.

TOWN OF GRANT.

Supervisor Stacey moved a reconsideration of the vote for the division of the town of Proviso, and the formation of the town of Grant. He said he had a list of 177 names of voters protesting against the division.

After a vast amount of discussion, the matter was laid over until the afternoon session.

SWAMP LANDS.

The County Clerk presented the following report in reference to the sale of swamp lands, as follows:

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Town 37, containing 40 acres, and the southwest quarter of Section 19, in Town 37, containing 160 acres, to John McCaffery, at $9.30 per acre. The southeast quarter of Section 28, Town 37, containing 40 acres. Sold to Theodore Gunther, at $20.25. The southeast quarter of Section 7, Town 37, containing 160 acres, to Henry Bertrand, of Blue Island avenue, at $17.25 per acre.

The report was adopted.

RESTORATION OF RECORDS.

The Committee on Restoration of Records of Titles reported as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Supervisor Holland, on the 14th inst., to ascertain and report to this board at what price the abstract books of several abstract firms in this city can be purchased for; and, also, the resolutions of Supervisors Worthington and Waterman, to report the feasability of adopting a system of indexes in the keeping of all future records, and, that we prepare and present to the Legislature, and if possible, obtain the passage of a law fixing a reasonable fee for re-recording deeds and other instruments upon property, the records of which have been destroyed by fire, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report: That we have, given all due attention to the subject matters referred to us; we have examined the books of the following firms, viz: Shortall & Hoard, Chase Brothers, Jones & Sellers, in order that we might become thoroughly satisfied in our own minds as to the expediency of the undertaking on the part of the county. Of this, we are fully advised. We find that besides the three full sets of books, the most perfectly kept abstract records, the parties have also about two hundred thousand sheets of press copies of full abstracts and other valuable evidences of title, which should all go with the books, should the county make such purchase, for we deem it essential that the county should not only possess the best possible records of evidence of title, but should have all such as can be obtained. We are in favor of this purchase by the county for this reason, that these books and copies, the correctness of a large portion of which can be substantiated by the oath of responsible parties—contain the best, and, in fact, all the record of evidence of title to property in Cook County, and they have always been accounted evidence of *prima facie* title. We are also firmly of the conviction that, inasmuch as the county assumed the care and control of the public records through its officers, and suffered those records to be destroyed, it is in duty bound on principle of equity to restore them so far as it is possible, and in the shortest possible time. Should this purchase be made, your committee fail to see the necessity of any special legislation, except to constitute them, as verified copies from them, as common evidence of title, and to provide for their safekeeping and control. The price at which the books, copies of abstracts, maps, etc., of and belonging to the three firms of Shortall & Hoard, Chase Brothers and Jones & Sellers can be purchased for, is as follows, to-wit: Take one year's net income by an average of the last three years of their business and capitalize this sum at 6 per cent interest, and the sum total is the price asked. We deem this a fair proposition, upon the basis of present valuation, but even more so, since by the sale as contemplated, the business of the three firms is destroyed. We would, therefore, recommend the purchase upon that basis, the same to be paid in Cook County six per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, principal payable in twenty years. In the matter of Supervisor Worthington's resolution, your committee deem it of the highest importance to every property-owner in Cook County that the system of indexes for future records shall be adopted by the County Recorder, and we so recommend. In the matter of Supervisor Waterman's resolution, we would recommend that, in case of the purchase of the abstract books, copies of abstracts, maps, etc., as hereinbefore mentioned, that the Chairman of this board be authorized to cause to be prepared, at the expense of the county, a bill for a law, and urge its passage by the Legislature, declaring all such abstracts or verified copies therefrom is evidence of title, and for the appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and concurrence of the President of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County and the Mayor of the city of Chicago, of a custodian of public records of Cook County at reasonable salary, to be determined by law, who shall have exclusive control of the abstract books and other evidences of title as heretofore mentioned, said appointment to be for life, or until resignation, only removable for cause; also to provide (in said bill) for a suitable reduction of fees for recording deeds and other evidences of title to property, the records of which have been destroyed by fire.

The report gave rise to a long discussion, at the expiration of which it was laid over indefinitely.

The board then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board came to order again at 2 o'clock.

GROSS' STATUTES.

Supervisor King moved the adoption of a resolution providing that when the Treasurer should receive the sum of $725 belonging to Cook County, it should be appropriated for the purpose of paying for 100 copies of Gross' Statutes, revised edition of 1871. Passed.

THE PROVISO DIVISION.

The hour having arrived for the special order of business, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the town of Proviso was divided.

A motion was made to lay the motion the table, which was lost.

Supervisor Humphrey wanted to know the reason why some of the board now wanted to reconsider the motion. He couldn't see any way.

A vote was taken, resulting, yeas, 27; nays, 12—as follows:

Yeas—Albert, Almendinger, Bluthardt, Caskey, Robert Clark, Coleman, Dixon, Emmons, Gage, Gray, Griffin, Harth, Heper, Keogh, King, McCaffroy, O'Connell, Pahlman, Pierce, Sanders, Schaw, Schultz, Stacy, Stephens, Waterman, Worthington, Wright—27.

Nays—Bohlander, D. W. Clark, Conley, Gade, Guenther, Harms, Humphrey, Kott, Mahlman, Ohlendorf, Russell, Schween, Tesch—12.

Supervisor King moved to lay the report on the table.

A motion was made to amend this by accepting the report.

The Chair entertained the amendment, but, after a confidential conversation with Colonel Niles, ruled it out of order.

The motion was withdrawn.

Supervisor Pierce moved to adopt the report.

Supervisor R. Clark thought there was such a blatant disregard of the wishes of the voters, that he could not vote for it. The local interests of the town were not benefited by the division. The main argument, in reality, was political interest. He moved to refer it to the Board of County Commissioners.

Supervisor John Humphrey wanted to know where the 177 voters lived who remonstrated against the action of the committee. They were a majority, and the board was called upon to protect a minority. The majority elected an Assessor, who taxed the town property unfairly and outraged the farmers.

Supervisor Bluthardt said if they were outraged by the majority they could present a protest before the County Commissioners. He had good reason to know that the committee drew up that report without hearing a single argument against it. He thought the proposed division was too unequal; the care of all the roads and bridges was thrust upon the old town; and he believed the whole thing ought to be submitted to a vote of the people. He agreed that the assessment was outrageous, but the board would have heard a protest.

Supervisor Clark illustrated on the black board.

Supervisor Sanders said the statement that the highest assessment was $15 an acre of farm lands was untrue; the highest was only $3 per acre. The Assessor behind him had just told him so. He believed there was a steal in it. He wanted to hear the remonstrance.

Supervisor Stacy said he wanted to have the remonstrance read before the board, but there seemed to be an opposition to it.

The Chair ruled the remonstrance not before the house.

Supervisor Stacy read the remonstrance.

The Chair asked whether the assessment was $1.00 a lot or the tax $1.00 a lot.

Supervisor Sanders said that that was only on one lot of unimproved property, and at a rate higher than any farm land.

Supervisor Clarke withdrew his motion.

Supervisor Emmons moved to lay the report on the table.

The motion prevailed. Yeas, 23; nays, 16, as follows:

Yeas—Alberdt, Almendinger, Bluthardt, Caskey, Robert Clarke, Coleman, Dixon, Emmons, Freise, Gage, Griffin, Heper, Keogh, King, O'Connell, Pahlman, Sanders, Schultz, Stacy, Stephens, Waterman, Wendt, Wrenn, Wright—23.

Nays—Bohlander, D. W. Clark, Conley, Guenther, Harms, Harth, Humphrey, Kalt, Lynch, Mahlman, Ohlendorf, Pierce, Schwab, Schween, Tesch—16.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Supervisor Clark said he understood that T. B. Brown, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, had sent in his resignation. He asked the Clerk how it was.

Mr. Gindele said it had been done, but on yesterday (Wednesday) Mr. Brown had withdrawn it.

Supervisor Clark said the Board of Supervisors was in existence. He thought it the duty of the Clerk to present that communication to the board, or its successors, as it was addressed to that body. If the board had allowed it to be withdrawn, it could have been so treated. He moved that the sense of the board be that Mr. T. B. Brown, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, had been guilty of a breach of decorum in withdrawing his resignation.

Supervisor Dixon defended the County Clerk and Mr. Brown.

Supervisor King moved to lay Supervisor Clark's motion on the table. It was withdrawn.

POOR HOUSE.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers presented a report recommending the payment of bills.

Supervisor Robert Clarke moved to refer the report back for revision, many of the bills mentioned never having been presented to him, and the careless way in which it had been presented was not respectful.

The motion prevailed.

THE JAIL ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts presented bills amounting to $3,130, which were ordered paid.

The board then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Another Victim.

It is feared that the Rev. J. T. Goodrich, for several years pastor of the Universalist Church, corner of Eighth and Noble streets, Philadelphia, was among the victims of the fire. He was boarding at the Metropolitan Hotel at the time of the conflagration, and was visited there by several friends on the fatal Sunday. No traces of him have since been found. He had been on a visit to Colorado to look after some property, and was stopping in Chicago on his way home. He leaves a wife, [illegible] friends in Guilford, New York, and an only son in Philadelphia. Besides his family, many will deplore his tragic end, which robbed them of a most valued friend.

DeCordova.

DeCordova, who last Monday night delivered, before an immense audience, the most successful and entertaining lecture of the Star course, has shown his sympathy for Chicago in a most practical way. As soon as he heard of the destitution caused by the fire, he delivered for the first time in New York, the new lecture which he is announced to deliver next Monday night in the Union Park Congregational Church—"Pity about Brown or the Ring"—and turned over all the proceeds to the New York Chamber of Commerce to be forwarded to this city. Subsequently he, at his own expense, gave another entertainment for the same cause and with a most successful result, forwarding $400 by the same hands. This generous donation is in keeping with the genial humorist's character as exhibited in his last lecture.

The Safe Monument.

We are informed that it is desired that parties who have safes which have passed through the fire, and are of no further use, should contribute them for the purpose of erecting, in Union Park, a memorial monument of the great fire. Horton, Leonard & Co., C. T. Boal & Co., W. S. Cottrell, J. G. Goodrich, Hopkinson & Watson, Grant & McLean, and others, have already agreed to contribute one safe each. Others who will aid in this move will please signify their willingness to do so by sending their address to Mr. Shaw, Superintendent of Union Park, or to Cottrell & Brown, No. 578 West Lake street.

Important Announcement.

We are informed by Canal Commissioner Utley that the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be kept open just as long as the weather will permit, and in order to aid the boats to navigate the stream, ice boats will be employed to break the ice as fast as it makes. Mr. Utley has gone to Lockport to superintend the work of keeping open the canal.

Miscellaneous.

Anxious friends are enquiring for Mrs. Rebecca Mott and her daughter Adhah. They, or any persons who know of their whereabouts, are requested to communicate with Maria L. Nelson, Durham Post Office, Butte County, California.

—Messrs. E. A. & J. S. Turner, of this city, acknowledge the receipt of $100 from Messrs. Nash, Brewster & Co., of Norwich, Conn., for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers, and have applied the same as directed by the donors.

PRESBYTERIAN RELIEF.

Meeting of the Pastors of Different Presbyterian Churches—Discussion of Plans of Relief—Supplies Most Needed—Facetious Anecdotes of Female "Sufferers" in Search of Fashionable "Supplies."

Several pastors of the different Presbyterian Churches in the city met yesterday afternoon in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church. The day was lowering, and there were premonitions of a coming snow-storm, therefore, only the gentlemen whose names follow were in the little assembly: R. W. Patterson, D.D., of the Second Church; Professor Swing, of the Fourth Church; Robert Patterson, D.D., of the Jefferson Park Church; Rev. J. H. Walker, of the Reunion Church; Rev. E. Van Orden, of the Holland Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Glen Wood; E. K. Davis, of the Forty-first Street Church; and as a guest, Dr. Ellison, of the Pittsburgh *Banner*. The object of the meeting was the discussion of certain phases of the relief business. The room in which the divines met was not cheerful, and the subject matter was not new. The reverend gentlemen gathered about the stove in one corner, and, sitting in unstudied and unpicturesque attitudes, pursued informally the business which had called them.

Dr. R. W. Patterson, as Chairman of the Presbyterian Committee, was the chief interlocutor. He stated that the object of the gathering was to consider the best method of distributing the money and supplies sent through the pastors of the Presbyterian Churches.

Mr. Van Orden spoke of his own methods of operation, and the needs of those with whom he come immediately in contact. He had in his church about one hundred families. Of these about ten families had suffered directly, and ten indirectly. The goods sent were a most miscellaneous mixture, consisting largely of old calico dresses, old shoes, etc., which were of no earthly use to anybody. He had distributed eight or ten boxes of goods. There was especially great need of shawls and blankets. He could use a large number if he had them.

Others spoke of the many useless articles that had been contributed in the first flush of the nation's generosity.

Rev. Glen Wood read a note from O. C. Gibbs, asking that families desiring supplies address a note to headquarters setting forth their needs. Their case would then be looked into, and the needed supplies would be furnished. Mr. Wood understood that miscellaneous articles were to be sent to the Rink, and the better class of goods to Laird Collier's Church. He hazarded the opinion that there was greater delay in many cases than the exigency of the situation demanded.

Mr. Van Orden, of the Holland Church, nailed a broom to his mast, and rushed to the rescue of Mr. Collier like an ecclesiastical Van Tromp or De Ruyter. His orders had always been honored by the pastor of the Church of the Messiah. Not so with the employes of that establishment. It took him, on one occasion, three or four days to get a ton of coal from the underlings of Mr. Collier, although he (Van Orden) bore in his hand a scrap of paper which bore that gentleman's hieroglyphics. It took some of these young gentlemen three or four days to write an order which the superior business skill of the speaker would enable him to write in three minutes.

The Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson a second time stated the object of the meeting, and more emphatically than before. The Presbyterian congregation, of which he had the honor to be a member, wanted to know what to do with the supplies. It was desirable that the pastors should unite upon some general plan of distribution.

Mr. Glen Wood thought that, taking things as they are, it would perhaps be better to send the miscellaneous supplies to the Rink, and the selected articles to the Church of the Messiah.

Dr. R. W. Patterson said that many things sent were useless, or not needed by the church to which they were forwarded. A central place of distribution would prove a desirable adjunct to the relief business. He suggested an eligible barn belonging to one of his congregation for a depot of supplies.

Professor Loring suggested that shawls and blankets were expensive. There was any amount of calico dresses on hand, but they were worse than the looped and windowed raggedness of King Lear. He favored the plan of patronizing Laird Collier's church.

Mr. Walker interpolated some remarks to the effect that a presbyterial depot of supplies would involve the necessity of persons to remain at it. He spoke of the want of adaptation of the supplies to the necessities of the people. He knew of worthy families who were in urgent need of dishes and bedsteads, and none were to be obtained of the relief authorities.

Dr. R. W. Patterson said that if details were left to the Presbyterial Committee, he thought the matter of distribution might be managed without a central depot. If they had a depot it would not require the attention of a person more than an hour in a day.

At this point there intervened some miscellaneous conversation in regard to dresses of too great longitude for the wearers; a superabundance of vests. Facetious anecdotes were related of impositions practised by persons seeking assistance, all of whom happened to be of the gentler sex. One woman, by protracted equivocations, and judicious calls at the various points of supply, had made herself the mistress of three shawls. Another less fortunate sister had become the possessor of three shawls. Another dressy female had asked for flaming decorations, showing great anxiety to have the colors and patterns correspond with the other articles of her wardrobe. The schedule of her paraphernalia had been made out in the ante-conflagration era. Upon investigation it was discovered that the smell of fire had never passed upon her robes.

Considerable miscellaneous conversation ensued.

Dr. Patterson stated that there was a relief fund, which had been contributed by the Presbyterian churches, amounting to $6,000 or $7,000.

The propriety of applying a portion of this for the purpose of assisting the most needy church members to pay their quota of church expenses, pastor's salary, &c., was discussed.

It was stated that this Presbyterial Committee consisted of Dr. R. W. Patterson, Judge Otis, Mr. Kittredge, and Professor Swing.

At the invitation of the meeting, Dr. Ellison, of the Pittsburgh *Banner*, made a brief but pointed speech. He had come to Chicago with the Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Relief Committee to look into the necessity of the relief business here. He had visited the Church of the Messiah, talked with Mr. Collier and Mr. Larned, and was convinced that things were going on there in a proper manner. He had not a word of fault to find. It was his opinion that the hour of greatest trial for Chicago was not yet. Many would suffer who had never suffered before, and many whose troubles and trials would never be known. But the country was equal to the emergency, and would furnish everything needed with lavish hand if people abroad were only kept informed through the proper channels of the needs of the people of Chicago. The people in the cities would give; the people in the rural districts would give, and give freely. The gifts of the latter would, perhaps, be the most solid and substantial. There was hardly a family in the country that could not give a sheet, a quilt, or a comfort. Pittsburgh had still on hand $140,000, which it would send as needed.

There was some further informal talk, and it was concluded to leave the matter of supplies, financial or otherwise, in the hands of the Presbyterial Committee, with the understanding that they should meet and organize some definite plan at no distant day.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday, Nov. 23.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 1, 4 and 5 in Block 11 in Carpenter's Addition, being on s w corner of May st and Washington-av, with buildings, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 68, in Haywood's n w 1-4 of Section 34, 39, 14, dated Sept. 21; consideration, $4,000.

Mitchell st. 48 ft w of Throop st, s f, 24x124 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $2,300.

Carpenter st, 125 ft n of Madison st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 25; consideration, $2,000.

Sigel st, between North Wells and Franklin sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $800.

Archer av, s w cor of Buddan st, triangle of 97 1-2x50 40-100x59 97-100 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $20,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 11 and 12 in Block 13, in Cleaverville, being 200x170 ft, e f, on Lake av, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $10,000.

The Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

This sterling institution deserves to rank as one of the soundest and best conducted insurance companies in existence. The excellent management which has always characterized its workings, and, above all, the prompt and satisfactory manner in which it has adjusted and paid, as fast as the necessary preliminaries could be arranged, every dollar of its losses by the great Chicago fire, entitles the Home, of Columbus, Ohio, to the confidence of the people everywhere. It is a rare thing, in these degenerate days, to find a fire insurance organization so utterly above reproach in all respects. As soon as the amount of the company's losses in Chicago had been ascertained, the stockholders at once decided to pay every dollar of those losses, by assessments, and without resorting to the premium receipts, which are large and increasing all over the country, so that its new premiums and capital stock now furnish the best and most reliable security for policy-holders. This company can be cordially recommended to the general public as one which may be relied upon by those seeking sound in- [illegible]

THE GREAT FIRE.

Investigation of its Origin and Progress by the Board of Police.

A Telegraph Operator and the Court House Watchman Examined.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioner Chadwick commenced, yesterday, the investigation into the origin of the fire, and its progress, with a view to place the responsibility upon whom it belongs. Only Mr. Brown and Mr. Chadwick were present, the other Commissioners being otherwise engaged. It was the intention to have a short-hand writer to take the evidence in full, but as one could not be procured, Mr. Brown wrote the testimony in long-hand. There were but two witnesses examined.

William J. Brown, operator in the fire-alarm office, testified that he was on duty in the fire-alarm office, in the Court House, on the night of the 8th of October. Mr. Schaffer, the watchman in the tower, notified him, about half-past 9 o'clock, that there was a fire and told him to strike Box No. 342. He sent that box over the wires to the engine houses, and then looked out of the office window facing south and saw the reflection in the sky. In a short time the watchman called him again, and said he had been mistaken—that the fire was not so far off as he had thought when he gave him Box No. 342, which is located on the corner of Halsted street and Canalport avenue. As the box was on the line of the fire, Brown thought the firemen would not be misled, so he did not strike a nearer box. If he did so, confusion might ensue. About ten minutes after the fire alarm he struck a second, giving the same box. A few seconds afterwards several boxes were turned in, and thinking they were for the same conflagration, he did not pay any attention to them, as a second alarm had been given. Observing from the window that the fire was increasing, he sounded a third alarm, but did not cause the Court House bell to be rung. He was relieved by Mr. Fuller, about quarter after 12 o'clock, and left the office. He went to the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, and, after remaining there a few moments, started down Canal to Madison street. He crossed the bridge and went south on Market street and saw that a number of shanties near the Gas Works were on fire. The Gas Works were not ignited up to that time. He saw one steamer at work near the corner of Monroe and Market streets, the pipemen having their hose lead into an alley near Farwell's warehouse and playing on some wooden buildings which were ablaze. He saw another engine, the Coventry, he thought, while he was going through the blocks to get to Madison street. He could not tell whether she was working or not. When he reached LaSalle street, near Madison, he saw that the rear of the Oriental Block was all on fire. The air was full of cinders and burning material, and he made his way to the Court House, where he remained until the watchmen were driven out of the cupola, and the office was on fire.

Matthias Schaffer, watchman in the Court House, corroborated the statement of Mr. Brown in regard to the alarms given. After he told Brown to strike Box No. 342, he took another look at the fire, and was satisfied that he had located it about a mile south of where it really was, and he informed the operator of it. He was relieved at 11 o'clock by Dennis Denene, but he remained in the cupola. Sparks in large numbers and burning material of different kinds were blown over the Court House within half an hour after he had given the first alarm. The wind was "terribly strong." He continued watching the fire until 12 o'clock. Twice before that hour the cupola of the Court House caught fire, and he got on the roof and stamped out the fire with his feet. This occurred before the fire-fiend had crossed to the South Division. Some men had been fixing up the clock in the cupola and left a lot of shavings on the floor. The glass in the window had been broken, and the sparks went through the openings. There was a window on the south side of the cupola that never had any glass in it since he had been on duty in the tower, and sparks were blown into the cupola there and set fire to the woodwork. He crawled in and tried to stop the spread of the flames, but was driven out by the smoke. He had no way of putting it out, and had to let it burn. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, he could not tell the exact time, but thought it was 10 o'clock, he descried what appeared to be a new fire, four or five blocks north of the one he had given an alarm for; about 12 o'clock he left the Court House, and went to look at the South Side fire. The wind was so strong that he could hardly stand up. He returned to the Court House, and helped put out two more fires in the roof. His clothes caught fire several times, and he was obliged to keep constant watch to prevent being burned up himself. He and the other men thought they could save the Court House, but, after the sparks went through the open window alluded to and set the under side of the roof on fire, he knew it could not be done. He halloed to Denene, who was then on watch in the tower, to come down or he would be cut off. He could not get down the stairs, but had to slide down the banisters, his whiskers being scorched, and his hands and face badly burned during his progress. Every one had to leave the building then to save their lives. When he was driven out of the building he notified the jailer in the basement that the Court House was going "sure," and that he must take care of the prisoners, and not let them burn up. From seven to ten minutes after this the cupola fell in. He went over to the Sherman House, and there saw Marshal Williams and the foreman of the Coventry, and a pipeman named Lewis, having hold of a pipe, the water of which was being thrown against the hotel. The Marshal asked him "to light up" on the hose, as part of the men had been sent away to find some hose.

The Commissioners then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning when the investigation will be resumed.

BASE BALL.

The New Nines for Cleveland and Baltimore—The Leading Batters—Row in the Athletic Management—Players Withdrawing from the Club.

The Cleveland nine for next year will consist of the following players: Sweasy, second base; Radcliff, short stop; Hastings, right field and change catcher; J. White, catcher; Pratt, pitcher; Sutton, third base; Carleton, first base; Pabor, left field; Allison, centre field.

—The new Baltimore Base Ball Club claim the following players as under engagement to them: Mills, Brainard and Hall, of the Olympics; Mathews and Carey, of the Kekiongas; Radcliff, of the Athletics, and Pike, of the Haymakers.

—Fisher, of the Rockford Forest Citys, and Cummings, of the Brooklyn Stars, who had been engaged for the Athletic nine of '72, have been released. They are both looking out for engagements.

—The Haymakers, in addition to the list of players already announced in these columns, have secured Gedney, of the Eckfords of Brooklyn, and Pinkham, of the White Stockings.

—The Boston Club claim Hastings; but, as Charley Hilton, of the Briggs House, was a witness to his contract with the Cleveland manager, the Boston claim will not amount to much.

—Barnes led the batting score of the Bostons; Meyerle of the champion Athletics; Wood of the White Stockings; Force of the Olympics; Sutton of the Cleveland Forest Citys; Steve King of the Haymakers; Start of the Mutuals; and Hastings of the Rockford Forest Citys.

—There has been a big row among the Athletic managers over the engagement of new players to replace Radcliffe, Sensenderfer, Reach, Meyerle, and Bechtel. The friends of the champion nine rallied at a recent meeting of the stockholders, and ousted all the old officers. The new administration have taken measures to retain the five players mentioned, and it is understood that Eggler, Treacy, Cuthbert, and McGeary have demanded and received back their contracts. Treacy and Cuthbert are anxious to return to Chicago.

The California Imperial Parlors,

situated of old on Clark street, whither the fashionable of both sexes were accustomed to go for refreshment, will be opened on Saturday, on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. It has been the especial aim of the proprietor to have everything completed and in readiness for the accommodation of the fair ones, who, it is safe to assume, will welcome the resuscitation of the parlors by the same patronage which gave such material evidence of their approbation before the fire.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. H. Allen, long and well known in this city as a successful Physician, decided, some weeks since, to leave a large circle of friends and wide field of practice, for a more genial clime, that of California, and we, have since learned, located in *San Francisco*.

We can only wish the Doctor the prosperity in his new field of practice, that his success and skill as a professional gentleman truly merits.

J. Parsons, Dispensing Chemist and Perfumer, has reopened at 834 Wabash avenue, with an entirely new stock of fine Toilet Articles, Drugs, Perfumes, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c. Prescription book saved from the fire.

$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes—Highest prize $50,000 gold coin, to be distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardiner, Managers. Tickets $3 each, or two for $5.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Marble Mantels.—J. L. Schureman is prepared to furnish all kinds of marble and granite work at his new location, 328 Michigan avenue, corner of Park row, Chicago.

A Jewel.—Sozodont purifies; Sozodont beautifies; Sozodont gratifies all who use it. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

BIRTHS.

MOSS—November 20th, 1871, at 10:15 p. m., Mrs. C. W. Moss, of Manitowoc, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

KING—COGSWELL—On November 23, 1871, by Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Maj. Rufus King, of Chicago, and Miss Lillie Cogswell, daughter of the late Winkworth Cogswell, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia. No cards.

DIED.

ROBERTS—On Thursday morning, Nov. 23, Joshua Roberts, of dropsy, in the 58th year of his age. The funeral will take place at his late residence, 680 Fulton-st., at 12:30 o'clock to-day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A nice, comfortably furnished room, between Twenty-second and Thirtieth-sts., on the South Side, either with or without board. Address J W T, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON WEST Side, east of park, with suite or rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for self, wife, and two small children; will pay $80 a month for suitable accommodations; reference required. Call at, or address, Room 3, corner Clinton and Washington sts.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM, IN good locality, for gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, M B M, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, rooms and board on South Side, east of State and south of Twenty-fourth-st. Terms not to exceed $[illegible] per month. Will pay in advance. Y T S, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, parlor and bedroom well furnished, and with full board, fire and gas, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; location north of Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan avs. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, stating location, etc., INQUIRER, Branch Tribune office, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.
Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.
In Robertson's beautiful new Comedy,
PROGRESS
AND
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Seats can be secured at Bliss & Sharp's drug store, Cobb & Andrews' book store, and the theatre.
MATINEES, SATURDAY AND THANKSGIVING.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
THE AMERICAN PLATO,
EMERSON,
Will deliver his new lecture on Monday evening on
"NATURE AND ART."
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Season ticket for four lectures, $1.50. Tickets for sale at Cobb's, 489 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st., and at the Michigan-av. Free Library.

GLOBE THEATRE.
COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY AT
THE GLOBE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
OF THE PLAY OF THE DAY,
DIVORCE,
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Particular Notice.—In consequence of the great length of the play, the Matinee performances will commence at Two o'clock precisely.

WEST SIDE
Star Lecture Course.
Union Park Congregational Church.
DeCORDOVA,
THE CARICATURIST and inimitable humorist will "show up" high life in social and political circles in his new and greatest lecture, "PITY ABOUT BROWN OR THE RING," on Tuesday evening, Nov. 28.
Tickets for sale at Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st., the West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Strebl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
CENTRAL HALL.
Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
This spacious and elegant Hall, the largest, best ventilated and most centrally located of any at present in this city, will be finished on the 25th inst. With the Gallery it will seat 1,100 persons.
Managers of first-class entertainments, who intend to visit Chicago during this winter, can now secure this beautiful Hall on favorable terms. For further information, apply to
JOHN T. APPLEBERRY,
Office Central Hall, Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
No. 79 South Morgan-st.,
GENTEEL FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling No. 79 South Morgan st.
We will sell the entire household effects of a family, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, Brussels carpets, beds, bedding, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE RED FRONT.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
AT AUCTION,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS,
Stoves, and other Merchandise, AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THANKSGIVING WEEK.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
at the Red Front Salesrooms.
350 *Cases desirable Boots, Shoes, and Balmorals.*
100 *Cases Rubber, Arctic, and Fur-lined Overshoes.*
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Custom Made Clothing,
FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Salesroom.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

No Sale on Thursday, Nov. 30.
Regular Saturday's sale, December 2.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.
Regular Saturday Sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, and Oil Cloths,
AT AUCTION,
Parlor and Chamber sets, Tables, Parlor Chairs, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Rockers, Stoves.
6,000 Yards Wool Carpet.
300 Zinc and Japan Coal Hods.
50 Pieces Floor Oil Cloth.
300 Bedsteads.
200 Fire Shovels.
200 Stove Pokers.
25 Crates Crockery, in original packages and open lots.
On Saturday, Nov. 25, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
Nos. 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner of Michigan-av.
AT AUCTION.
Adjourned sale from Thursday, to be sold on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, 9 cases of merchandise, to be sold to pay warehouse charges.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
Regular Friday Sale
OF
PARLOR SETS
IN HAIR CLOTH,
Silk, Terry and Wool Reps, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Oriental and Camp Chairs, Library, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Side Boards, Etageres, Marble and Wood Top Chamber Sets, Office, Parlor, Dining and Kitchen Chairs, Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors, &c., AT AUCTION,
Friday, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock,
At our rooms, 291 and 293 Michigan-av. We are manufacturers' agents, and retail throughout the week at their prices, thus saving purchasers the enormous profits, and by auction every Friday.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
And Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

18 NORTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN LAKE AND Randolph—To rent, with board, one or two large, nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. (first-class).

45 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM for a single gentleman to rent, with board. House warmed thoroughly by furnace; bath room, &c. Near Indiana-av. street cars.

51 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST.—IN A PRIVATE family, two gentlemen of good habits can find boarding, with two front rooms.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—SUITE OF PLEASANT unfurnished rooms, with board.

117 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with very desirable rooms.

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FURnished front room, with board for two; and day board for a few persons.

185 ELLIS-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, with board.

283 WARREN-AV., BETWEEN HOYNE AND Leavitt-sts.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant front room with or without board, for the winter, in a private family.

286 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARD FOR a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen wishing to room together, in commodious rooms, furnished or unfurnished can be obtained; private family; cars on street.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., 3 DOORS EAST of Ann—One large furnished room, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gents; also one single room.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND pleasant front room, with large closet, for gentleman and wife.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for two or three gentlemen; also accommodations for day boarders.

764 WABASH-AV.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, three pleasant rooms, large closets, unfurnished, with full board, suitable for family or party of friends.

1072 PRAIRIE-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms to rent, with board, or could be rented separately. Also, stable room for two horses.

INDIANA-AV., SEVEN DOORS SOUTH OF Twelfth st.—To rent, with board, a front parlor, nicely furnished. B. K. COWLES.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. WILKINS, formerly 131 Dearborn-st., now 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and work given in payment, if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines. C. K. NICHOLS, formerly at 120 South Clark-st., now opens at 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments. Sewing supplied to those who desire it.

WEED, ÆTNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS sewing machines sold on easy monthly instalments. Work taken in payment. Machine supplies always on hand. W. F. STICKNEY, 127 East [illegible]

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A DWELLING HOUSE IN the village of Geneva, Ill., containing fourteen rooms; also barn and carriage house; good fruit on grounds—for a general country store or boot and shoe or hardware stock. For particulars, address R. LONG, [illegible], Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—[illegible]—
40x170, east front, on Wabash av., south of Monroe-st.
26x180, north front, on Madison-st., west of LaSalle-st.
83x125, east front, on State-st., north of Twelfth-st.
21x155, south front, on Quincy, extending to Jackson, 50 feet east of Dearborn-st.
100x75 north-west corner Van Buren-st. and Fourth-av.; $400 per foot.
40x110 on Well st., north of Monroe-st.
120x170, west front, on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; $400 per foot.
120x170, east front, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.; $250 per foot.
40x170, east front, on Wabash-av., near Harmon court, with buildings, cheap.
Several fine corners, very choice and desirable leases.
ULRICH & BOND, Real Estate Dealers, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT—A GOOD BUSINESS lot on Canal-st., on long time, without any money down. Inquire at 800 State-st., from 10 to 4, of the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A LIST OF BARGAINS BY E. H. CUMMINGS, Real Estate Agent, No. 608 Fulton-st. Lot 20x125, on Clark near Madison. Lot 25x150 on Adams-st. near Dearborn-st. Lot 75x100 corner Van Buren and Sherman st., suitable for fine stores and hotel; price $35,000. Lot 80x36 corner Canal and Monroe-st. Lot 52x125 corner Halsted and Mather-sts. House and lot No. 1338 Wabash-av., price $10,000. Houses and lots Nos. 427 and 429 Warren-av. House and lot—lot 46 1-2x100 corner Leavitt and Hubbard-sts.; price $1,000 cash, and assume an incumbrance of $1,200 due 1874, and much other valuable property. Drop me a note and I will call and see you.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot, 57 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 998 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Shurtleff avs. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots, near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices, and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A FOUR-story marble front house and lot. Only $9,000 if taken at once. House is first-class in every respect. J. S. SCOVEL, 557 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A DWELLing house, 50 lots on Ashland-av. (Reuben-st.) and Columbia-st., near rolling mill and steel works. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS residence, on Michigan av., near 20th; house is completely furnished; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., 5 LOTS, EACH 25x178 feet, on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW MARBLE-FRONT Houses of 12 rooms and lots, on Warren av., near Robey; houses all ready to occupy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80x170 ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; a good business lot; $150 per foot; only $1,000 cash, balance on long time. Address P S, 819 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 1030 INDIANA-AV., NEW, 12 rooms, on leased ground, long lease; a great bargain. S. DELMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt-st., for two-thirds its value, if taken at once; look at it. D. COLE & SON, 186 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 185 LAKE-AV.; lot, 25x170. Price, $6,000; $1,000 cash, balance on long time. Inquire of the owner, Room 5 Lind's Block.

FOR SALE—NO. 1191 EIGHTEENTH-ST., between Wabash-av. and State-st., desirable two-story and English basement, 11 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, and modern improvements. Price, $9,000. No advance since the fire. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—50x180 FEET, WITH GOOD HOUSE, on West Madison-st., near Centre-av. Also 50 feet on Third av., near Madison-st. W. WALLER, 370 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., TWO-STORY frame and brick basement house of 11 rooms and lot 25x175 feet on Wabash-av., between Harmon and Eldridge-courts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAINS, EASY terms, Walnut-st., choice lot, only $65 per foot. Price-place, cottage and lot, $2,650. Newberry-av., cottage and lot, $2,200. Lake-st., 2 stores and dwellings. Long lease. $1,700. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH AND MICHIGAN-AVS.—A number of choice lots on these avenues in and south of the burnt district; also several valuable leases. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND lease; three-story and basement house, No. 465, and 12 years' lease, at only $4,000; easy terms; immediate possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—SOME OF THE most desirable property on the North Side at low prices. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—ONLY $250, FRAME BUILDING with 2 years' 60 feet ground lease, near Globe Theatre, suitable for storage or manufacturing. The lease alone is worth $500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT 150X170 FEET ON THE South Branch, near Twelfth-st. Very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE FINE TWO-STORY and basement frame house, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, gas fixtures and first-class barn 25x30, two-story, with lot 35x150, No. 746 Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., east front, at $17,000; $9,000, 3 years at 10 per cent, balance to suit purchaser. WM. HANSBROUGH, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—25 FEET ADAMS NEAR State-st.; 20 ft Van Buren-st., near Wabash-av.; 40 ft State near Madison-st.; house and lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; 30 ft Dearborn near Washington-st. B. L. HONORE, 223 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TWO STORY house and 50 feet front on Leavitt-st., near Jackson, water, gas, etc. Price $5,500; $1,000 down, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. POTWIN & CORBY, Real Estate Agents, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO LOTS 25 FEET front on Park-av. Price $650 each; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. POTWIN & CORBY, Real Estate Agents, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN BLOCK 40 SHEFFIELD'S Addition, on long time, no payment down to parties that will build. Lots are near Milwaukee-av. and Robey-st. Price $500 each. POTWIN & CORBY, Real Estate Agents, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,650, HALF CASH, BALANCE IN 3 years, will buy a neat, new, comfortable cottage house and lot near corner Thirty-first and Long John-sts., good neighborhood, good title and handy to horse cars. See owner corner Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., Saturday, Sunday or Monday.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV.—107 FEET FRONT, ON Fifth-av., (Wells-st.) near Van Buren-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE houses, lots, and farms cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 800 State-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FINE BRICK HOUSE of 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, and well furnished, and situated on New Jersey st., south of Washington-st., in the city of Indianapolis. Will sell house with or without furniture, or will sell furniture without the house. Furniture first-class and in good order. Terms, small amount of cash down, balance on long time. A great bargain. Address Miss JENNIE DALEY, 36 South New Jersey-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property, a splendid stock and grain farm of 520 acres, timber and water on the farm. This farm is situated in Franklin County, Iowa, within 2 1-2 miles of depot. Inquire for 2 days of the OWNER, at Room 5 Lind's Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS, to close an estate, a first-class residence, and grain elevator, doing a large business, in best part of Illinois. Price, $15,000. Address G. H. EDWARDS, Lanark, Carroll County, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres, 32 miles from Chicago. Is well timbered, with house, barn, granary all enclosed. Terms easy. Address SINNOTT BROS., Barrington, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BUILDING LOT on or near the corner of Madison and Franklin-st.; owners will please bring description. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, Room 5, 376 State-st.

WANTED—A SUBURBAN HOME WITHIN 20 miles of Chicago, in exchange for unimproved Hyde Park and North Chicago real estate, worth before the fire $10,000; possession wanted early in the spring. Address, giving location, character of improvements, and number of acres, AUSTIN, care of Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—TO LEASE—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to lease a lot 80 feet front ten or more years, within the district bounded by Monroe, Clark, and Washington-sts., and the river, upon which to erect a wholesale dry goods store. ALBERT H. WALKER, 840 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DRAFT ON J. C. MYERS & CO. FOR $144.00, draft on W. J. Quan & Co. for $192.88, endorsed by Carson, Pirie & Co. in blank, check drawn by J. H. Dole & Co. to order of Carson, Pirie & Co. for $200, and $17.16 in currency. All persons are cautioned against paying said drafts, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of above to us at 329 West Madison. CARSON PIRIE & CO.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, FROM 172 CARROLL-st., a red cow with white spots on the back near the tail, one horn shorter than the other. Any person leaving any information at the above number will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, in Cottage Grove horse cars or between terminus horse cars and Kenwood, a mink fur collar. A reward will be paid by leaving same at the chemical works corner of Twenty-first-st. and Stewart-av.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK WITH $38, BETWEEN Green and Halsted and Journal office. Any person finding it and returning to Tribune office will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A SMALL BLACK AND tan dog between Douglas-place and Kenwood Station. The finder will please return him to Woodlawn Station and receive the above reward.

LOST—ON DAY OF FIRE, ZINC TRUNK marked "M. E. Sweetland." Was taken from Base Ball grounds with other trunks. A suitable reward will be paid on delivery of the same to 1117 Indiana-av.

FOUND—A HORSE, ON RUMSEY-ST., NEAR Augusta. Call on CHARLIE GATH, 232 Rumsey-st.

STRAYED—FROM 149 SOUTH GREEN-ST. ON Wednesday night, a bay mare about fourteen and a half hands high, heavy built, white spot on left hip near the tail. Information desired at above No., with liberal reward.

STRAYED—ON SUNDAY LAST, FROM THE corner of Forty-eighth-st. and Madison-av., a young, dark-red cow, whose calf had been sold on previous day to some person in the city by the men who were driving her. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said cow as above, or at 434 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK BAY HORSE, left hitched at corner of West Randolph and Desplaines-sts. Monday morning, Nov. 20. Had on a saddle and russet bridle, with hitching strap. Was missed between 12½ and 1½ o'clock. Any information, which will be liberally rewarded, may be left with CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 Desplaines-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN of business, with $5,000. Advertiser wishes to enlarge his city business. To a good man a rare chance will be given. Address G W R, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PACKING HOUSE with fixtures and tools complete. Capacity, 500 hogs per week. Apply at 69 Aberdeen-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO GO INTO THE crockery business in Southern Minnesota; must be energetic and thoroughly posted in the business; amount of capital not important; references exchanged. Address H S, 311 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH CAPital to take an interest with an enterprising young man who has been 5 years in the business; store all ready to commence business Dec. 1; no perishable goods. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—AT HARLEM, 30 MINUTES FROM North Wells-st. depot, two dwellings. HERBERT & QUICK, 529 State-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, OR TWO parlors for business purposes, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st. Address WABASH, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE NO. 228 Michigan-av., for business or hotel purposes. The house contains 14 rooms, besides bath rooms. Hot and cold water in every room; it is heated by steam; newly painted and frescoed. It is located a few doors south of the Tremont House, and is admirably arranged for a Club House or first-class Restaurant. For terms apply on the premises, No. 228 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE HOUSE OF SIX rooms, pantry, and cellar, 236 South Green-st., corner of Tyler. Inquire at 182 Tyler-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, IN GOOD ORder; barn, cellar, water in kitchen; all good order; eight squares from depot at Evanston. Rent, $30 per month. Inquire at 123 West Madison st., in basement.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, SECOND floor of 287 Warren-av.; gas and water.

TO RENT—A FINE BRICK HOUSE OF TEN rooms, hot and cold water, and bath and furnace, on Lake-av.; choice furniture for sale at a big discount. R. KENNEDY & CO., 133 West Madison st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LEASE OF 3-STORY and basement brick house, 14 rooms, modern improvements; immediate possession; with or without furniture; or will rent basement and first floor for business purposes; 23x50 feet each; terms reasonable; location, Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, OR IN separate floors, corner of Webster-av. and North Halsted-st., three miles from old Court House.

TO RENT—A FINE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, on Calumet-av., and brick barn, at very low figures to a party who will buy about $3,000 worth of furniture, being used but a little; only those who have the cash and mean business need answer. T R H, Tribune Branch office, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—A FIRST-class residence, 14 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath-room, closet, a good cellar, cistern, &c.; also, barn and carriage house complete. Will be let to a careful and responsible tenant, for a residence only. Apply to STORY & KING, 149 West Washington st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE AT AUSTIN, near depot. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 62 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—43 WAHPANSEH-AV., (THIRTY-sixth-st.), a 2-story house, 9 rooms, in complete order, with hot and cold water and gas. No. 100 Ellis-av., 8 rooms in good order. Key at 47 Wapanseh-av. The location is one of the best in the city, convenient to churches and schools and Illinois Central trains, and street cars. RICHARD ALLEN, 417 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 1152, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, nice new houses, Michigan-av. SIMEON MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TO A SMALL family, where the owner and wife will take board for the rent. Inquire at No. 237 Burnside-st., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—IN ST. LOUIS—LARGE 5-STORY, double front store, Nos. 217 and 219 North Main-st., between Pine and Olive-sts.; store 41x145 feet to alley; lately occupied by Messrs. Dodd, Brown & Co.; possession given January 1, 1872. Apply to J. E. KAIME & BROS., Real Estate Agents, 516 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—A LARGE CORNER STORE 302 West Harrison-st.; suitable for any business. For particulars apply on premises.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN OUR OFFICE, 160 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON ELDRIDGE COURT—NEAR State-st., a new one-story and basement brick building, the first floor suitable for offices. The basement will be spacious and well lighted. Will be ready for use about November 30. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT OFFICE ON second floor of 391 State-st. Apply to A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 60x84 feet, situated in rear of 337, 339 and 341 State-st., fronting Post Office-alley, which is planked, and 30 feet in width; suitable for a printing office, factory, machine shop, or warehouse, well lighted in front and rear; will be ready by the 10th of January next. Apply at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 331 Wabash-av., or 379 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE 2 rooms now occupied by Commercial National Bank (possession can be had immediately) No. 532 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE, 68 Canal-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR OFFICES OR DESK room, over L. B. Walker & CO., 67 and 69 Canal-st. Inquire of LORD & HADLEY, up stairs.

TO RENT—CORNER BASEMENT FOR SAloon, storage, or manufacturing; $40.
Store and 7 rooms on Coolidge-st.; $30.
Basement on Jackson-st.; $12.
2 furnished rooms; $12 and $20.
Cottage in Village Austin; $20. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Real Estate and House-Renting Agent, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT DESK ROOM, FREE of rent by paying fuel; floors nicely carpeted; lawyers and real estate men need not apply. Inquire at 434 State-st., up stairs, from 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—PART OF TWO LARGE PARLORS for furnishing goods or shirt maker, at low rent. Address, or call on, ROCHE & CO., No. 284 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, without board, fire, gas, and care, to two gentlemen. 474 West Lake-st., near Union Park.

TO RENT—THE LOWER HALF OF A HOUSE suitable for a small family. For particulars inquire of J. M. WOODFORD, 154 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD—FURNISHED or unfurnished bed room. House has all modern improvements, within three squares of Blue Island-av. cars. References required. Address W A P, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with use of parlor, for two gentlemen, at 183 South Halsted-st., in family of two.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS AND basement, 46 South Desplaines, for light merchandise, editorial and publishing, or blank books, etc. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR NOT; DESirable for housekeeping; also a good house. Apply soon at 826 Cottage Grove-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A HANDSOME PIANO BOX CARRIAGE; FINE harness, saddle and bridle, and a sound six-year-old horse, for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at Room 5, 479 Wabash av.

A GOOD EXPRESS OR TEAM HORSE FOR sale. Inquire at HOWE'S Scales Office, 126 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINE LEATHER SHIFTING TOP buggy, new last April; silver-plated harness, and chestnut mare, blanket, etc., worth $675; will take $375. Send your address to D W S, No. 822 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF LARGE HORSES, just received at 625 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—40 HORSES OF ALL KINDS; MUST be sold at once; will exchange a few small for large ones. 86 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSES, SECOND-HAND stage harness and wagons, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Z. I. P.

FOR SALE—WORK HORSES, WEIGHING from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., at the Omaha Stables corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-SEATED, POLE sleigh, a first-class cutter, and two robes—one wolf skin, and one buffalo; robes both lined; will sell cheap for cash. Inquire at 257 Third-av.

FOR SALE—MULES—A LARGE SPAN. CALL at 466 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TEAM, WAGON, AND HARNESS; work steady all winter; will be sold cheap, owner going to leave town. Call at 132 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING HORSE, 7 years old, cheap for cash. Inquire of W. H. JUDSON, at Hurlbut & Edsall's, 619 State-st.

HORSES OR CARRIAGES WANTED IN EXchange for a house and lot in Rockford, Ill. Address P. O. 101 Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—A SET OF SECOND-HAND HEAVY harness and lumber wagon. Call at No. 313 Stewart-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND COVERED delivery wagon. Apply to PETER SMITH, 122 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—SET BUGGY FILLS AT SIMPSON'S, 157½ Halsted-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD, LIGHT, BUGGY HORSE in part exchange for new Singer Sewing Machine, balance cash. J. W. WILKINS, 167 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE REPUBLIC, Lamar, Mutual Security, Garden City, Globe, State, Fireman's, Germania, and Home Insurance Companies are requested to call at No. 66 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

A BUSINESS MAN WOULD INVEST $10,000 or $12,000 in an established mercantile or manufacturing business, or would join a party with capital in starting a new enterprise. Address, stating nature of business, CONTRACT, Tribune office.

CEMENT PIPE CHIMNEYS PUT UP FOR 75 cents per foot in one or two hours, ornamental chimney tops, various patterns, concreting in all its branches. Send for circular. Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, Hyde Park.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DEsertion, cruelty, &c. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Eight years' experience. Address P. O. Box 1037.

FIRE-CLAY ROOFING — EVERY INTELLIgent man knows that this material is fire-proof. Letters patent were obtained before the fire, by a party who is too poor to manufacture it. The attention of capitalists is invited to this invention. P. A. BROWN, Room 5, No. 376 State-st.

INSURANCE—I AM BUYING FOR CASH ADjusted claims against the Republic Insurance Company. R. FOWLER, No. 11 South Canal-st.

MRS. N. M. NELSON, DRESSMAKER, FROM 207 Ohio-st., has located at 65 Warren-av., near Union Park.

REAL ESTATE MAPS—A STRICTLY FIRST-class draughtsman, of large practice in the city, is prepared to make maps, plats, etc., at moderate rates. DRAUGHTSMAN, Tribune office.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books and libraries. Call or address the Cheap Book Store, CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CAST OFF CLOTHING, WATCHES, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, old coins, curiosities, relics, furniture, bedding, dry goods, &c. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 32 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CAST-OFF CLOTHING, OLD GOLD and silver, watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, dry goods, relics, &c. Cash paid by BARTLETT, 32 West Lake-st.

WANTED—LABORERS GOING TO ST. LOUIS can have tickets for $7. Apply at 210 West Randolph-st., in the cigar store.

WANTED—STENCIL CUTTERS TO KNOW that we make the best and cheapest stencil tools and stock in the world. Address, U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., 97 West Lombard-st., Baltimore.

WANTED—COPY OF DAILY TRIBUNE FOR Sept. 22, 1871. Address J H T, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVERY TEAMSTER IN THE CITY to go to CLEMENT & SAYER'S, 280 Milwaukee-av. and buy an army overcoat.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A LARGE brick residence, with 24 rooms, suitable for a first-class private hotel or club house, together with 500 feet of ground room, large trees, handsome shrubbery, etc. The above is centrally located at 475 West Washington-st., fronting Union Park. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, AT LOW RATES, 40 feet on State-st., north of Harrison-st., near Post Office; excellent location. C. S. WALLER, 42 West Madison st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—GROUND IN JACKSON AND Quincy-sts., between State and Dearborn-sts., on long time. J. S. GOULD, 254 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—100x192, COR. VAN BUREN AND Clark-sts.; 10 years.
40 ft. on State-st., near Jackson; 7 years.
75x82 ft. cor. State and Adams-sts.; 25 years.
48x107 ft. on Wells-st., near Polk; 10 years.
WM. GARNETT, 332 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 16 years old, in a hat and furnishing goods store; one that understands the business and resides with his parents. Inquire immediately at 164 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—PINERY HANDS TO GO OUT TO-day; free fare. Laborers to go South; cheap tickets South. E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR PINERIES, TO LEAVE to-day by steamboat; 500 railroad men for the South. Plenty of station work at 30 cents per yard; work all winter. Also, 6 men and wives for private families. Apply at 128 West Indiana st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY ABOUT 12 OR 14 years of age; must have good references. Apply at 525 State-st.

WANTED—10 MORE GOOD LABORERS TO GO South; last shipment on present order. Call early at 106 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD HOSTLER, AT 86 WEST Jackson-st., immediately.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS ACCUSTOMED TO working in store, to assist in packing oysters; one acquainted with the business preferred. Inquire at D. D. MALLORY & CO'S Great Western Oyster Depot, 114 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY 50 MEN FOR THE PINeries: choppers, teamsters, &c. Also 100 farm hands, quarry hands, &c. Cheap tickets sold for the South at EMPLOYMENT HEADQUARTERS, Room 34 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. Bridge.

WANTED—BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD TO DO chores for private family, living 20 miles in country, for his board. Apply at Room 4, 34 & 36 South Canal-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day. E H P.

WANTED—MEN TO CALL AND EXAMINE our new corn sheller; shells 6 bushels per hour; retails for $1.50; $200 per month easily cleared; no charge for right. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY FROM 16 TO 20 years old, to take care of horses and cow, and do general work about the house. Apply at office of D. COLE & SON, 128 West Madison-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper and salesman. Address WHOLESALE HARDWARE, P. O. Box 1736, St. Joseph, Mo.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK AT 1402 STATE-st.

WANTED—BEFORE 9 A. M. TO-DAY, A YOUNG man having some experience in the grocery business. Apply at SIMPSON'S, 137½ Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—OYSTER CAN SOLDERERS. APply at once. NORTON & FANCHER, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED—25 CLOTHING CUTTERS. APPLY at 395 Michigan-av., Saturday, Nov. 25th, from 9 a. m. to 12. CLAYBURGH, EINSTEIN & CO.

WANTED—25 GOOD COLLAR MAKERS AND 12 young men 16 to 20 years old, by C. HIRSCH, corner of Wood-st. and Elston-road.

WANTED—MAN TO RUN SASH AND DOOR machinery. One that can keep machinery in order. Also, a first-class sash and blind maker. Married men preferred. Address, with reference, wages, &c., HODGE & CO., Wenona, Ill.

WANTED—THREE SHOEMAKERS, AT 636 West Lake-st. Steady employment.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOT AND SHOE makers, at GEORGE HARRIS', 232 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TIN AND SLATE ROOFERS, IRON cornice men, and general job workers. A. KNISELEY & CO., 72 and 74 West Monroe st.

WANTED—PAPER RULER. APPLY ANY time this week. SPALDING & CO., 168 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER, TO GO 25 miles out of the city. Address J S, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO OR THREE good blacksmiths. Apply to H. M. SHERWOOD, 108 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 25 FIRST-CLASS bricklayers at 94 and 96 South Clinton-st. Highest prices paid.

WANTED—BRASS FINISHER. APPLY TO J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 70 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BOYS (THOSE USED TO THE business) to lath two houses. Apply to DAVID WILLIAMS, 210 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER. APPLY AT 335 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN MACHINIST; one fully competent to adjust and repair sewing machines, and take charge of adjusting room as foreman; none but experienced parties need apply. Address MACHINIST, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVER TO rent part of window till January 1, in best location on West Side. Address G H W, Tribune office.

WANTED—JOBBING JEWELLER OR WATCHmaker who can make or repair jewelry and willing to accept a moderate salary. None but an honest, reliable workman need apply. Address, giving and salary reference, A. R. BRATTIN, Greencastle, Ind.

WANTED—2 RAPID COMPOSITORS, IMMEdiately, at the Weekly Phenix office, 52 West Madison-st. Pay, 50 cents per 1,000.

WANTED—AT THE TIVOLI VARIETY, 388 West Twelfth-st., corner of Waller, one piano player.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD TO LEARN THE watchmaker's trade; best of references required. Inquire at 434 State-st., up stairs, from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and help to take care of baby. Apply at 341 West Washington st.

WANTED—AT 351 WEST MADISON-ST., A girl to do general housework in a small family. Call after 9 a. m.

WANTED—5 TINNERS—BY ATHERTON & WEAVER, 355 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2 OR 4 PLASTERERS, A JOB FOR the entire winter. Good workmen only will apply to GEORGE O. GARNSEY, Architect, 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESLADY. APPLY AT THE pattern rooms of E. BUTTERICK & CO., 216 West Madison-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply for two days at 834 Indiana av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL for general housework at 628 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; Norwegian or German preferred. Apply at 396 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN IN A BOARDING-house. Call at 186 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP TAKE care of a baby. [illegible] Lake-av., or inquire at No. 8 South Green-st.

WANTED—AT 1482 PRAIRIE-AV., A COMPETENT girl for general housework; English or German; one who understands English preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a small family. A permanent situation and good home for the right person. Call at 377 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also a boy to do chores, at 347 West Washington st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO help take care of children. Apply at 1204 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, ONE WHO understands her business and can come well recommended. 42 South May-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SWEDE OR German girl to do general housework at Kenwood, on Lake-av., near Forty-sixth-st. Good wages given. Apply to-day, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at 116 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A FAMILY OF 4; one who can help with the care of a baby. Call at 277 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at No. 3 Groveland Park, opposite Chicago University.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID TO a young German girl to do housework at No. 7 Calumet-av., near Twentieth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—MUFF LINERS, FUR GLOVE MAkers, and fur sewers at 398 State-st. I. HERZOG.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT HANDS ON WHEELer & Wilson machines at SHERMAN & CO.'s, basement 122 West Madison st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 21 South Clinton-st.

FINANCIAL—LOANS NEGOTIATED. COMmercial and Real Estate papers bought. Money loaned on warehouse receipts. D. J. LAKE, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—50 SHARES OF Chicago Concrete Paving Company's stock. A first-class investment. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 Harrison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and other valuable personal property; the same bought. TUNNICLIFF, 422 West Jackson-st., formerly 132 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON INSIDE improved property; will pay 8 per cent and 4 per cent commission. Address C D, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 78 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 56 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

ENGINE LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, Bolt Cutters, Twist Drills, at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes, new and second-hand, portable and stationary. W. McGREGOR, No. 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND WOODworking machinery, consisting of Daniel & Woodworth's planing machine, Smith's moulder, tenoning, and morticing machine, Gate's jig saw, and circular saw, bench, with saws and emery grinder, shafting, pulleys, etc.; also a lot of second-hand belting, nearly new, cheap. J. E. BROWN, Agent, 753 State-st., up stairs.

SURFACERS, PLANER AND MATCHER MAchines, Resawers and Wood Lathes, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY—A FULL LINE of H. B. Smith's on hand. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES—A LARGE STOCK ON HAND at 113 Fulton-st. W. A. JAMES & CO.

THE MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS FLOURing mill of 4 run of 4½ feet burrs, all perfect, situated at Moline, all cheap for cash, or exchange for Chicago or Kansas real estate. For a further description, address W. K. SIMPSON, 26 West Canal-st., or W. J. KIDD, Moline, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3,000 DRY CIGARS FOR SALE BY E. J. KEASEY, 989 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SHELVING AND COUNters, suitable for a dry goods and clothing store. Apply to J. L. HOEBBER, 229 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—BRICKS! BRICKS!!—300,000 FRONT and hard bricks, for sale cheap. Inquire 124 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—30 FIRKINS OF GOOD BUTTER. Inquire at Eagle Hotel.

FOR SALE—RENDERING KETTLES—1 10 BRL. kettle, 1 4 brl. kettle. As good as new. Inquire at 728 Archer-av. Chicago.

FOR SALE—400,000 BRICK, SUITABLE FOR fronts, at $12 per 1,000. D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 428 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A NEW PIANO, OF SUPERIOR tone and finish, also a second-hand one, at a bargain for cash. Apply at 65 Twenty-third-st.

FOR SALE—PIANO FORTE, AT A DECIDED bargain, rosewood case, full iron frame, 7 octaves, made by Gilbert, of Boston; in perfect order. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE I CAN EARN lodging and meals by the care of horses, or other work, morning and evening. Best of references. Address APPRENTICE, 40 South Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY AN EXperienced male. Address P C S, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has been employed the past 5 years as bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery store of this city, in the same capacity. Best of reference from employer. Address Z, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SOAP SALESMAN, by a young man acquainted with the retail trade of Chicago. Can furnish the best of references. Address M E L, Tribune Office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO IS acquainted with the grocery trade, both wholesale and retail, in Chicago, wants a position; can give first-class references. Address D D D, 286 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BUSINESS man: six years' experience in dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. Best of references. Address SALESMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, energetic young man, as clerk in door or out, with a contractor, or some commission house; has had good experience in the latter, and would give satisfaction in any capacity. Address A. H. E., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale house (grocery preferred) as salesman, book-keeper, or entry clerk. Address B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELLING agency, as salesman or otherwise, by a competent man. Salary no object. Employment the thing. Address H C R, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE, AS coachman, in a private family. I am willing to do all work required about the house; understand the business of veterinary surgeon. Address J. J., Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY as clerk in a store or in a first-class American family. Best city references can be given. Call at 314 West Madison-st.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT women, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do general housework, in a private family. Apply at 63 State-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply at No. 208 North Green-st., between Fourth and Erie-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer, or to do housework, in a small family. Good references. Apply at 287 Fourth-av., for two days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A WIDOW, AS housekeeper in a small family. Best of reference given. Address Box 858 Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the War in Europe. It contains over 150 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the War, and is the only full, authentic and official history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German. Caution—Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 150 fine engravings and 800 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 181 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fire is wanted by every person interested in Chicago. Prospectus Book and Outfit free. The most rapid selling book in America. J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,500 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Twenty editions called for within little over six months. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 121 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $15 A DAY EASILY made, on small capital, with our great household article. 50 cent samples free. Address with stamp, A. RAY, 220 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE HARVEST OF FIRE! 1,000 men wanted to sell Cram's thrilling picture of Chicago in flames; price $7 per hundred. Books giving complete history of the great conflagration, embellished with maps and pictures, $25 per 100. Best line of goods for agents in America. Send for circular. GEO. F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — $5 TO $20 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell 2 newly patented articles of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 A MONTH! EMPLOYment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY CAN BE made by either sex with my new articles. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 98 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—MEN and women, with $5 to $50 capital, can clear $[illegible] weekly the present winter, with our goods. A. RAY, 220 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by George P. Upton and James W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune. With over 400 pages, and 50 Illustrations. It is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MERCHANT FLOURING MILL IN THE CITY of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in consequence of the recent death of one of the owners, is offered for sale, or exchange for city property. The mill has four run of four-foot burrs, and is in perfect order. The business is now, and has always been, highly remunerative, the brands being well-known, very popular, and meeting a ready sale in all Eastern markets. For further information address H. B. HANCOCK, Minneapolis, Minn.

A WOOLLEN MILL, WITH MACHINERY COMplete and in running order, for sale. Will sell at a bargain. Inquire of WM. MILLER, Princeton, Ill.

A HALF INTEREST WILL BE GIVEN TO A good business partner in a first-class restaurant; 18 months' lease; $22,000 receipts; sure to double all for the net receipts one day in seven, at 592 South State-st.

AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED DRUG store, doing a large business, in one of best localities in the city for sale. A splendid opportunity. Inquire of GREENE & DICKSON, attorneys, 45 Hubbard-court.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS, OLD established, beautiful fixtures, well selected and fresh stock, doing a first-rate cash business; long lease; ill health cause of sale. Address MEDCALFE & CO., Pekin, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE NEW MEAT market, or the store to rent for other purposes; 20x30 feet. Inquire on the premises, 832 South Halsted-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—COZZENS' HOTEL, OMAha, Nebraska; best hotel west of Chicago; contains 70 rooms; possession November 1. For particulars terms, etc., address SETH W. HALE, 13 Broad-st., New York, or GEO. P. BEMIS, Omaha, Nebraska.

HALF-INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS RESTaurant for sale; splendid room, 24x80; location A 1, West Side; business large and rapidly increasing; under no rent. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

NOTICE TO BREWERS—RARE CHANCE TO make money. For sale, rent or lease on good and favorable terms, in the city of New Orleans, the well-known Zeolly's City Brewery, with a first-class barroom attached, situated at the corner of Magazine and Delord-sts., right in the heart of the city. The building was built especially for the business, and is a fine brick building, and in complete order, machinery and everything. A plan of the brewery can be seen and also further and more satisfactory information can be had by applying to E. A. MILLER, Money Order Department, Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN BUSIness or with $1,000 stock. Clears $500 monthly. No bonus or further capital. No. 651 State-st., Room 2.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTEEL RESIdence, with all modern conveniences, for a small family, east of State and north of Twenty-sixth-st. preferred. Would purchase the furniture. Address L L, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WANTED — TO RENT — TWO OR THREE room for housekeeping, on West Side. Three in family. Address J H, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR FURnished rooms for a small family. Address, with terms, G H C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT OR PART of one, for storage, on West Side, near the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot. Address BASEMENT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY, A GOOD residence, well furnished, 13 rooms, between Twelfth and Thirtieth-sts. WM. GARNETT, 332 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping for 4 in family. Address J M C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF 2, A furnished house of 6 or 8 rooms, east of State and north of Thirtieth-sts.; would pay rent to 1st May in advance. Address H I, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE, OR PART OF a store, in good location, for ladies' fancy goods. Address T. SCHOENBERG, 58 West Randolph-st., in the clothing store.

WANTED TO RENT—NORTH SIDE BUILDers—A small store, suitable for a grocery and provision store, between the river and Chicago-av. Rent must be moderate. GROCER, 42 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of ten or more rooms east of Union Park or north of Twenty-second-st. Address immediately, ASTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON WEST Side, on reasonable terms, by a good tenant. Address ANTHONY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT A HOUSE OR cottage, or part of a house, furnished or not, or would buy furniture, in a good locality near to West Side business; small family. Call or address ROOKER, 38 South Canal-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM north of Sixteenth-st.; $10 per month, inside or limits. Address 499 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOE STEPHenson by his father. He is a telegraph operator about 22 years old, dark hair, near six feet high; last heard from he was at Lafayette, Ind., last June. Address JOHN STEPHENSON, Urbana, Ills.

PERSONAL—IF THE PARTY WHO WAS seen to take a Wheeler & Wilson machine No. 350,247 from the vacant lot next 911 North Clark-st., will return it to B. K. COWLES, Indiana-av., seven doors south of Twelfth-st., they will avoid further trouble.

PERSONAL—WILL E. FAGAN, PLEASE ADdress your father, Glasgow, Missouri. E. B. FAGAN.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN H. MORSE IS IN THE city he will hear of something greatly to his advantage by addressing WHITE, for three days, at Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MRS. ETTA LASSEL WILL hear of a friend by sending her address to J W, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ANY INFORMATION CONCERNing the whereabouts of Nicholas Shank who lived (previous to the fire) on the North Side, will be thankfully received by his brother, JOHN H. SHANK, South Bend, Ind.

PERSONAL—IF THE PERSON WHO, ON OCT. 18, took from the Post Office a letter for William Karg, with check inside, will return it to 31 Schiller-st., near Canal, he will confer a favor.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FINE MAHOGANY PARLOR set, very cheap. Inquire at 306 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—COOKING AND HEATING stoves, cabinet furniture, or other good personal property, in exchange for cheap lots, and will give some cash. Address J W M, Tribune office.